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For Zion's Herald. LETTER TO GOV. ANDREW.

itating an epistle to you, suggesting several things hich burden many minds full of loyalty to the laws nd to God. I have delayed to do so grave an act for any reasons. I greatly honor you. It has long med to me that the old Bay State never had a hief magistrate of whom she had greater cause, erything considered, to be proud. Your natural artiness, your apparent sympathy with every good ion to those who have claims upon you, and your elp to many who have not, your readiness to visit speak wherever you could accomplish something a good cause, now occupying a preacher's place at camp meeting, then greeting a grave ecclesiastical conventions, and next over parish meetings of Church of the Disciples—all these things have ven you a place in the popular heart. Above all, our firm and manly bearing in the anti-slavery agition to others. on, and your eminent services to our common intry in a time of great anxiety and danger, bave xalted you vastly in the estimation of thousands, and ill secure for your name honorable mention by his-

rians of the trying period just now passed. Then, too, the propriety of a letter from a humble tizen, like myself, to a great public functionary, was question to be pondered. True, I have always ed for you, and never asked a favor of any sort out then this hardly constitutes a cause for expecting ur notice. A friend has suggested that as a ca ay look at a king, so a voter may write a letter to a vernor; but I am not logician enough to say ether that argument is valid. I once thought I ight write to you on the basis of that broad Amern maxim, " All men are born free and equal;" or hat, having a great desire to send you a letter it was ny American right in that way to practice "the rsuit of happiness;" but these I would not avail vself of, lest my letter should seem to be a " pur it" of a governor. I thought next I might ask ation on the ground of common descent from dam, but feared you might be infected with Mr. gassiz' scientific heresies concerning the origin of human race. I reflected upon our joint attaint ough the fall of man, but considered with sorrow at you are a Socinian. What could be done? I on occurred to me that what I wished to say to your cellency concerns not my private welfare, but the mblic good, and in sudden joy I cried out, Attention,

public welfare. Perhaps I may suggest them best fter saying, in general terms, that many of the best and wisest men of the State think they see in your conduct particularly of late, a disposition to lessen judgment. We make this statement by authority." nduct, particularly of late, a disposition to lessen amunity the restraints of law. Men rebehold a state of things in our country suited to pain this body of her ministers, and their reasons for their deeply every honest patriot. A man may be the action. She will ultimately, in her voice, as she must band he is not by the laws of other States. He may be in those States the legal husband of another man; but if he should bring her to Massachusetts their intercourse would under our laws he adulterous. A sad state of affairs truly for religious and moral communities! Then there is Utah, that sink of all vileness. Now if it he right for every Legislature to prescribe other terms of divorce than those allowed by Scripture, who cannot see that, as time passes on, we shall be likely to fall into a condition

of confusion infinitely worse than the present? Already it has more than once happened that Christian churches have felt compelled to exclude members for adultery whose wedlock was sanctioned by State law! What an anomaly! Those who conconnected with public welfare, who reflect that no laws of marriage should no further be left at the nercy of State Legislatures, but put into the guardianship of Congress. Thus we should secure a uniform law for the whole land; we might hope to make the law of the State one with the law of the Christian church, and such an abomination as Utah could not exist. Others rejoice in present license, and would set the example of a wise conservatism in this matter, and it is with unutterable pain that we have seen the Governor of this Commonweath recommendng greater freedom of divorce to the Legislature: We are grateful that the people, through their repre atives, have not listened to this bad suggestion; out we remember with dismay how near, upon one asion, they came to such action. Doubtless Govnor, your opinion deserves much weight in any queson; but upon this you have against you the solemn timony of history, and above all the teaching of Him who never erred, as recorded by the Evangelist: It hath been said, whosoever shall put away his wife, let him give her a writing of divorcement; but say unto you, that whosoever shall put away his ife, saving for the cause of fornication, causeth her of those things concerning which Christ said, him.

folly, even wickedness, to facilitate divorce? Another thing which troubles many is your action in respect to capital punishment. I do not undertake to decide that such a penalty is desirable, though I have my own opinion. What is complained of is, not that you have volunteered advice to the Legislature in favor of the abolition of the death nenalty. but that, having sworn to execute the laws, you seem determined to neglect this. No complaint would occur, if you pardoned some cases: but the special ne, which just now gives you an evil notoriety, is

poor Des Marteau, a French youth, naturally amiable. ended by taking the life of his victim. He came isters, with great success, and scores, white and black, forth from his drunken debauch an awful criminal and a prisoner, was tried, convicted, sentenced to His health failed and he was compelled to leave t

nant in temper, wedded to evil courses. He was not endorsed his application to a neighboring Quarterly insane, not maddened by liquor, not fired with re-

venge. He was extravagant, involved in debt, pressed by creditors; he deliberately planned a murder, secured fire-arms, marked his victim, an acquaintance against whom he had no ill feeling, shot him and planned the bank. Compared with such a fiend, not the residue of the was unanimously recommended to the was unanimously recommended to the adaptive and colored conference for admission at its section of the stairs is a huge cast of a Megonsty to explain. Those who have studied geology will not need a long ference follow their father, Slavery, to the bottomless of colored churches and colored conference for admission at its section of last year.

The Conference, and are welcomed to every appointment, and the wife of thy county against whom thou has dealt treacher outly. Yet she is thy companion and the wife of thy county. Yet she is thy companion and the wife of thy county. Yet she is thy companion and the wife of thy county. Yet she is thy companion and the wife of thy county. Yet she is thy companion and the wife of thy county. Yet she is thy companion and the wife of thy county. Yet she is thy companion and the wife of thy county. Yet she is thy companion and the wife of thy county. Yet she is thy companion and the wife of thy county. Yet she is thy companion and the wife of thy county. Yet she is thy companion and the wife of thy county. Yet she is thy companion of the administration of Bueton and the wife of thy county. Yet she is thy companion of the administration of colored churches and colored consists. The original skeleton, I understand, is in geological detail; those who have not would do well not the residue of the Spirit? And wherefore one? That he might seek a godly seed. Therefore take also in Agassiz's Museum at Cambridge. The right is not necessary to explain. by creditors; he deliberately planned a murder, seplundered the bank. Compared with such a fiend, Des Marteau was a lamb. Why hang the poor Frenchman, and protect the heartless Yankee? If you do not mean to execute this law, why retain your office? why give no reason to the State, whose servant you are, for your strange course? why leave men to utter such wretched stuff as this: "One Free Mason never bangs another?" An awful crime in Wes Roxbury has just shocked the whole State. Should the wretch who committed those fearful deeds be dis covered and convicted, will you shelter him by refusal to act as you now shelter Green? Why should you not, in all consistency? These are questions which serious and intelligent men ask themselves throughmen almost daily. Leaving you to consider these things for the present, I shall soon ask your atten-

THE SARBATH. Hail, sacred day! like golden rays outgleaming,
"Twixt tempest storms thy sunlit hours appear
The glory-beams from Salem's temple streaming,
Gilding this shadowy sphere.

Bright "pearl of days," our sin-cursed earth bedecking With glimpses of its pristine loveliness; A precious fragment, that survives the wrecking Of Eden's primal bliss.

On this blest day, (when finish'd earth's creation,)
The "morning stars" for joy together sang;
This day, (when seal'd a ruin'd world's salvation,)

Still on this day, glad songs of praise ascending
As income from earth's myriad altar-fires,
With angels' hallelujahs sweetly blending,
Unite the distant choirs.

Sweet "day of rest," our E im is the desert,
Beside its wells we pitch our tents awhile,
Reclining neath the pleasant palm-grove's covert,
Forgetful of life's toil. We see afar the crystal fountains laving Sweet mossy glades, in Canaan's valleys green, With olive-groves and purple vineyards waving, The cedar'd hills between.

Hail, sacred day! emblem and earnest given
Of the sweet rest o'er "Jordan's swelling flood,"
The everlasting Sabbath rest of heaven,
With angels and with God.
Bagslate, Rochdale.

THE NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE AND

A statement lately appeared in the Northwestern Advocate and in the Herald as follows:

"We are authorized to say that the transfer of Rev. Mr. Mars, (colored) from the New England Confer-

The last words call not for a rejoinder, but for a mber with pain your exertions to relax the laws of statement of the position of the New England Conrriage. The legislation of the country in regard ference as well as of Bro. Mars, on events that have this matter is in a singularly chaotic condition. created some remark. It was the first instance in The plain teaching of the word of God that divorce which the barrier of caste was broken down by the lawful only on one ground, and the wisdom direct action of our ministry, and as such deserves, as State legislators being everywhere invoked it will receive, consideration and commendation. The o say for what other reasons it shall be allowed, we Church should know what was the course pursued by

and courage. For several years past, as the great iniquity seen ed staggering to its bed in hell, the Conference has turned her eyes to the next duty that should arise in connection with her brethren held in these breaking chains. She saw that that duty was to remove the heavy bond of caste which hung like a millstone around the neck of the race, not alone or chiefly i the States where they were held in slavery, but throughout all the land. She has, therefore, in her late sessions passed resolutions denouncing the spirit of caste as unchristian and inhuman, and demanding the complete extirpation of its recognition from the Church, State and Society.

But mere resolutions are powerless without corres pondent action, and an opportunity for such action she has waited for, with an earnest purpose to embrace nation ever prospered much after its disregard of the it the instant that it appeared. That opportunity matrimonial bond began, have long thought that the came in connection with one of her most esteemed min isters. Rev. J. N. Mars. Bro. Mars has long been a popular preacher in her churches. He has been accustomed for years to labor in them as a revivalist and many societies in small and large centres have been greatly enlarged under his ministrations. The camp meetings always welcomed him as one of their chief stars, and he shared the honors of the great wish far greater. We hoped that Massachusetts days of the feast with the most eminent of her preachers. Not a few of her members and some of the ministers of the Conference were converted through his preaching and baptized by his hand. So popular was he that it was thought that the Conference would admit him as a regular preacher With this intent he came to the Conference at Lowell. eight years ago, but it was found that the godless pro-judice was yet too strong. The waters of this long deluge had not begun to abate. The places that would gladly welcome him as a revivalist, and recognize his abilities as superior often to those of their regular pastors, still indulged that false pride, or equally false fear, which made them shrink from receiving an able minister of Jesus Christ as a regular pastor. They would not face a frowning or a scoffing world; they would not conquer their prejudices; mmit adultery; and whoseever shall marry her and he was therefore compelled to return to his hum is divorced, committeth adultery." This, also, is ble charge with the ban of his race still resting upon

Five years after, as soon as the government called th them not, I will liken him unto a foolish man for the negro to come and save it from destruction who built his house on the sand." In the light of be was the first to offer his services as a chaplain, and ese words of the Son of God, is it not worse than ly, even wickedness, to facilitate divorce?

the first who received a regular commission as such in the United States Army. His friends in Boston gave him as handsome an outfit as any other chaplain ever received. He was put on the staff of Colonel, after ward Brig. Gen. Wilde, and treated with the same courtesy and consideration as any of his officer While other colored chaplains were compelled to mess with the privates and serve for a servant's wages of te dollars a month, he was never insulted with any such degradation or wages, but was treated as the equal of the field and staff, and paid the regular salary of that officer. While serving in the army at New bern and Norfolk be gained considerable outside popularity in these places among both whites and blacks. He acquired so great influence over our colored brethnever before guilty of any offense against the law, ren at Newbern, that be prevented for a time their but who, in an evil hour, seduced by bad company, transfer to the African Church; and our regular misentered one of those drinking places which your sionary there wrote earnest letters to the authoritie official action has made bold and active in the face of to have him returned there, as he slone could severe restrictive laws, drank till reason was over-come, till conscience was dumb, till bad passions were While in Portsmouth and Norfolk he preached in inflamed, and then went forth to sate his lusts, and churches till then occupied exclusively by white min-

bowed together as penitents around his altar. die. Him you refused to pardon, and he was hung. service. He still preferred to remain and labor in Perhaps the public generally thought you discreet in that vicinity. He applied to the Missionary Board this; but many said that the men who sold him liquor, and who were constantly selling to all comers in despite of plain and strict laws, were really more guilty ferences to their charges. He was a local preache than he. Some queried whether those public men in our church, and had been ordained an elder h whose countenance and example had emboldened Bishop Ames, but was ineligible to the position of runsellers in their evil ways, were entirely without missionary. His friends and brethren saw that he guilt. But enough that you hung him. The man whom your refusal to act keeps from the this obstruction. His own Quarterly Conference hav punishment awarded by the courts, is young, malig- ing held its last session, his Presiding Elder readily

omed him to their ranks with scarcely any dissenting glorify the whole land.

It will be seen, therefore, that if Bro. Mars left the ened the door so that they could receive him as one themselves, as they had long desired to do, and the detestable feeling of caste which seems so strong, marked success in the very fields the church desired to occupy. It was also strictly disciplinary, so that one of our ablest Bishops, then presiding in the Conference, never questioned its legality. More than all, it opened the door for the admission of these brethren into our Conferences, and had it been faithfully carried out would have nipped in the bud the project of founding a Conference of our ministerial brethren on

a false and cruel prejudice.

But though thus admitted on trial, and greatly needed in the field where he was laboring, he re-ceived no appointment there—the presiding Bishop not having the superintendence of that section.

Meantime he labored, as he had been laboring i and around Portsmouth, Va., under the direction of the case, and the grounds of the action of the New the American Missionary Association. His Presiding Elder and other of his Conference brethren, who were members of the General Conference, besought the Bishops to give him a regular appointment as a missionary. He himself sent several earnest appeals for such authority; stating that he had flourishing charges and not a few converts, and only wanted the proper authorization to establish Methodist Episcopal Churches in that vicinity. If they did not approve of his preaching there, he was willing to go anywhere north of South Carolina, his health not allowing him o go south of that line, and engage in like service.

His request it was not deemed advisable to grant and he labored in that field under the auspices of the Am. Miss. Ass. until autumn, when, on conferring with the Bishops, he, as in duty bound, obeyed their wishes and entered upon the work which they assigned to him; a charge, however honorable and important yet far less important to the great movements of the church than those which he was so successfully cultivating on the only Christian and enduring basis in

Virginia and North Carolina.

I believe these are the simple facts of the case They are given with the utmost respect for the judg ment and intentions of the masters in our Israel though in common with many others, with a deep regret that they should have felt constrained to the course that has been pursued, and with confidence that it will yet be abandoned. So deeply did the Conference feel that their principles had been harmed by this procedure that they passed at their recent session the following resolve:

Resolved, That we deeply regret the removal of Rev. John N. Mars from this Conference, because it has interrupted the missionary movements irrespective of color in the Southern States, which movements he was successfully prosecuting, and because it has prevented the co-operation of our own people with this Conference in sweeping away the unchristian distinction of color which they would soon have done, had he been allowed to remain with us, by inviting him to the charge of their churches;—and though we appreciate the recognition of his abilities which his appointment exhibits, still we are convinced that he would better accordance. which his appointment exhibits, still we are convince that he would better serve the church in that greate here of missionary labor in the South. We then sphere of missionary labor in the South. We there fore respectfully request our presiding Bishop to secure, if consistent with the general work, his transfet to this Conference, and his appointment to the missionary work of the South, in order that, in connecting ion with our other missionaries there, he may assi n organizing churches and Conferences throughout

Thus stands the whole matter of the Confere and its late and still desired member. It will be seen that in it the New England Conference was acting olely on principle. They had avowed by many r solves the iniquity of caste. They had seized on the irst opportunity to strike it a practical blow by ad-They meant to rally round him and cast all their influ nce in favor of his soon receiving regular appointents with themselves, going with him on circuits, if ir for him alone or chiefly, but to break down a sinful barrier, and deliver the church from bondage to this iniquity. They were in earnest in this work, knowwell that only by actual appointments of this men and brethren could never be won, until colored inisters were received as pastors over mixed or even exclusively white congregations. For to welcome plored members to our news is far less than to welme a colored pastor to our pulpit.

They made this attempt with no desire to differ from the authorities of the church, whom they esteem very highly in love for their works' sake, but in fealty to the great Head of the church. They saw that the eration of the South could only be effected on this basis; that though we multiply Conferences there as rapidly as the government does States, if we base them, as the Executive does his States, on the old loyal clergy, if in the least tinted with this hue, from ternity, God will bring them to naught a He has their previous organizations of equal pride and sin. Four millions of men and women, three fourths of them sharing in the Anglo-Saxon blood, all of them partakers of the common blood of humanity, are not to be quietly ignored or set aside in the reorganization of our church in that region, without inarring the deep displeasure and certain judgments.
Almighty God. In this hour of national sorrow, when the tears for our slain children have not ceased o flow, He calls upon us to obey His law, to build and membership. To this great duty this Conference will gird itself. As she flung out the banner of unithood, to know no white and no black in its ministry nation, though not till it had been dyed in the blood of myriads of our sons, because of our prolonged and persistent determination not to obey God; as she at the same hour declared slaveholding to be a bar of membership, and persisted in that declaration through equally long and hostile years, till the unaninous voice of her bishops proclaimed this to be the ecree of the church, which declaration was received with tumultuous applause and speedy ratification by he General Conference that for seven successive sesions had refused to establish this most scriptural est of Christianity; so will she pursue unwearied and unfaltering the path upon which she has now ntered. Nor will she rest, though it take another hirty years and another bloody war, as it may, to acemplish it, till this God-accursed doctrine of caste be anished from our church and from the land, and all of whatever hue, are honored equally as men, and the thought of the color of a man's skin shall be to-day that of his origin.

She has shown her purpose by admitting one of the

New England Conference without constraint, he did so in conformity to the wishes of those whom thus give their influence against the sin that had so long ostracized him. They expected that his relation as a missionary would be transient, and that he would ere many years take his position among them in their regular appointments, and thus completely annihilate with his mother Conference, to the new relation and all its honors; that he was greatly needed in those opening fields, no less to stay the tendency of our colored brethren to leave us, than to assist in plantter, and will show it yet more clearly, by the wrongbe, that while she expresses no unwillingness to receive her repentant brethren of the South, if renewed and sanctified in the grace of perfect righteousness, she demands and will continue to demand that this grace be exhibited by sweeping away all distincti color from their church, and by welcoming these, often their own kindred, to their equal communion. As the Northwestern and other journals have given publicity to this subject, we would respectfully request

that they publish the above statement of the facts of England Conference. Boston, June 28.

The robin repeats his two beautiful words, The meadow lark whistles his one refrain; And steadily over and over again The same song swells from a hundred birds. Bobolink, chickadee, blackbird and jay,
Thrasher and woodpecker, cuckoo and wren,
Each sings its word, or its phrase, and then
It has nothing further to sing or say.

Into that word, or that sweet little phrase,
All there may be of its life must crowd;
And low and liquid, or hoarse and loud,
It breathes its burdens of joy and praise.

A little child sits in her father's door,

Words measure power; and they measure thine; Greater art thou in thy childish years Than all the birds of a hundred spheres; They are birds only, but thou art divine.

Words measure destiny. Power to declare Infinite ranges of passion and thought Holds with the infinite holy its lot— Is of eternity only the heir.

Words measure life, and they measure its joy;
Thou hast more joy in thy childish years
Than the birds of a hundred tuneful spheres,
So sing with the beautiful birds, my boy!
J. G. Holland.

For Zion's Herald, ON DIVORCE.

BY REV. S. W. COGGESHALL, D.D. Marriage is as old as the Creation. Its origin i created man in his own image; in the image of God father and his mother, and shall cleave unto his wife, and they shall be one flesh." Thus marriage is the first and most important of all existing institutions It is before them all, and is the foundation upon which they all rest. Observe, this was before the existence of laws, compacts, constitutions, magistracies, or any of the forms or machinery of civil government. And as this is historically true, it once and forever settle the question, whether marriage is a civil or religiou institution; whether it is of God or of man. serve again,-it was not established by society; for that time; but it is that upon which society itself

out of which man himself arises. Sin, which was introduced into our world after th estitution of marriage, has most sadly conflicted with this holy ordinance of the Creator, as it has also with itting a brother of the degraded hue to their ranks. all other divine institutions. But although its atmalignant in the extreme, and have been continued, even to this day, yet it is highly worthy of remark, o other way this could be effected. They did this, not that like civil government and the church, it has sure him alone or chiefly, but to break down a sinful vived these attacks, in every age and in every nation under beaven. A continued war has ever been waged against civil government, which is also an ordinance of God; but it has never been overthrown kind could this folly be expelled from our Israel and and never can be; because it is one of the necess our land. They saw that the rights of all men as ties of man, and without which society itself could not exist. The church also has been assailed with the utmost violence in all ages; but the gates of hell as predicted by our Lord, have not been able to prevail against it; for religion also is one of the necess ties of human nature, and which therefore cannot b dispensed with. So of marriage, and the family re lations arising out of it; they are among the impera ative necessities of the race, and without which i

could not even exist. Polygamy, or a plurality of wives, and facilities for divorce, have ever been among those things which have especially conflicted with marriage as original ly instituted. Both of these things were allowed by Moses; not because they were right and fully in ac to great magnitude to be effectually disposed of by the moral forces then existing. The Mosaic dispen-sation was not intended to be permanent or universal. It was merely introductory to something better, by

which it was to be perfected, and which was brought in by the Son of God himself. Polygamy, as an evil too great to be endured, seems to have wholly disappeared from among the Jews at the time of our Lord and his apostles, for no traces of it are to be found in the New Testame history. But of the law of divorce as laid down b ersal and unconditional emancipation thirty years go, and maintained it against the voice of the church that of Shemmai, held that a man could not lea generation, till it waved in triumph at the head gally put away his wife but for the crime of whore dom. But it is probable that the doctrines of this school were not very popular, or of wide extent very coolly says : "About this time I put away my wife after she had borne me three children, not being pleased with her manners." And this he says as it were, incidentally, without any comment, or explanation or defense, as though it were a matter course, and which called for none. "If these thing were done in the green tree, what must have bee done in the dry?" If such men as the learned and ar of wrong, and speak of it with such apparent indif-ference and hard-heartedness, what must have been the case with the herd of Jewish society at that pe-

Even the prophet Malachi had borne a faithful tes-timony against this enormous evil, nearly five hun-dred years before. He informed them that God regarded not their offerings any more, or received them with good will at their hands; and when they asked the reason of this, the answer is, " B

heed to your spirit, and let none deal treacherously fore foot is raised, resting upon a large limb of a tree.

son why God made but one woman for one man, although he had the residue of the spirit, and might therefore have made more, if he had pleased, is here given, viz, "That he might seek a godly seed." That is, that children might be brought up "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord," and which can only be done where the original marriage compact is kept inviolate, and neither polygamy nor divorce are allowed. Also, the fact is stated, that in case of divorce, except for crime, the parties are still held as bound to each other by Almighty God, and that all connections with others would be considered as adulterous. "Yet the is," although divorced, "thy companion, and the with others would be considered as adulterous. "Yet dus circularis, Hippopotamus and Megalongs, and a she is," although divorced, "thy companion, and the case of fossil mammals and a case of mingled fossils and wife of thy youth; " Mal. ii. 13, 16.

Whoever reads the New Testament with care, and specially contrasts its holy teachings with the previs customs of society, and with those which now everywhere exist where the gospel is not known, and its renewing power is not felt, cannot but have noticed that one of the leading objects which our Lord had in view, was the elevation of woman to her true position in society: for while one half of the race remain in a state of social degradation, they will inevitably pull the other half down to their own level in fact, and especially if that one half are the mothers of the race. Therefore society could not be reformed and truly elevated and ennobled until the rights of women were fully recognized and established. Hence the existing custom of divorce among I remember seeing one like it in Agassiz's Museum, the Jews, by which so many women were ruthlessly divested of their marriage rights, claimed our Lord's stores the ordinance of matrimony to its original basis, and surrounds it with all its primitive sanctions. He

In his first public discourse, the Sermon on the Mount, and which may be esteemed the manifesto of the newly anointed king in Zion-an exposition of both the rules and principles of his divine govern-ment—he says, "It hath been said, whosoever shall put away his wife, let him give her a writing of divorcement. But I say unto you, that whosoever shall put away his wife, saving for the cause of fornication, causeth her to commit adultery, and whosoever shall narry her that is put away, committeh adultery, Matt. v. 31, 32. This is perfectly explicit; it admits

seems to neglect no opportunity of presenting the

subject in its true light. But that we may see the

whole of his teachings at one view, I will present

Again, " The Pharisees also came unto him, tempting him, and saying unto him, Is it lawful for a man to put away his wife for every cause? And he hat he who made them at the beginning, made them male and female, and said, For this cause, shall a man leave his father and his mother, and shall cleave unto his wife, and they twain shall be one flesh. Therefore fore, God hath joined together, let no man put asun-der. They say unto him, Why then did Moses com nand to give her a writing of divorcement and put her away? He saith unto them, Moses, because of the hardness of your heart, suffered you to put away your wives; but from the beginning it was not so And I say unto you, whoever shall put away his wife, except it be for fornication, and shall marry another ommitteth adultery; and whose marrieth her that i

Here the reason why Moses allowed of divorce given, and which fully disposes of that point, and the original law of marriage, as instituted in paradise, is enacted by competent authority. The record St. Mark, chap. x. 2, 12, is substantially the same as the above, while that of Luke, chap. xvi. 18, is the ame as that of Matt. v. 31, 32, with the importan exception of the saving clause—for the crime of for ication-which both Mark and Luke omit, and which gives the law, as reported by these two evangelists. ven a more severe aspect than as recorded by S

The apostolic doctrine strictly follows that of our Lord, Rom. vii. 1, 3; "Know ye not, brethren, for I speak to them that know the law, how that the law hath dominion over a man as long as he liveth? For he woman who hath a husband is bound by the law t her husband as long as he liveth; but if her husband be dead, she is loosed from the law of her busband So then, if while her husband liveth, she be married o another man, she shall be called adulteress; but if her husband be dead, she is free from that law; s that she is no adulteress, though she be married another man." Also, 1 Cor. vii. 39; The wife bound by the law, as long as her husband liveth; but if her husband be dead, she is at liberty be to be parried to whom she will, only in the Lord."

I shall not here stop to state the reasons of this law of Christ. The divine law is its own reason. A broad and deep foundation underlies the whole su erstructure of revelation, as well as of nature, although the former is as little shown to mortals as the latter. Laws and facts are evident causes, and reasons are not so plain. Suffice it to say, that Jehovah is the "High and lofty one that inhabiteth eternity." All knowledge of the past, the present and the ture, and of all possible things is his. All his laws therefore, have been made with a perfect knowledge of the nature and wants of man, and therefore wit a perfect adaptation to that nature and to those wants, and also in view of all possible emergencie that may arise to man, and of all the possible circum the possible contingencies of his whole being. Hence the divine laws, unlike human enactments, which partake of the ignorance and imperfection of their hors, are never at fault, and never stand in need

ALBANY AS IT IS .- NO. :

On the corner of State and Louise on the site of the old State Hall, is a three-story on the State Geologica nd Agricultural Societies. The foundation, win and door casings are of freestone, and the bricks painted a cream color. The building was erected in 1855, the corner stone having been laid by the mayor of the city. The geological rooms were inaug-urated by the American Scientific Association. Prossor L. Agassiz delivered an address at the inau uration. The geological specimens were collected nder the direction of the State surveyors, beginning

Taxidermist has an office. The second and third stories of the main building are used for the CABINET OF NATURAL HISTORY.

THE PIRST GALLERY ogical specimens arranged on and the sides of the room, and in cases on tables

heed to your spirit, and let none deal treacherously against the wife of his youth. For Jehovab, God of Israel saith, that he hateth putting away—therefore, take heed to your spirit, that you deal not treacher-cast is enclosed within an iron railing supported by posts. On the tops of them are bronze figures of the following animals:—Sloth, Skull of Mylodon, (exson why God made but one woman for one man, alfossil parts of a Megatherium and of a Dinotherium. Beyond these are cases of fossil reptiles, fishes, ar-

ticulates, radiates and molusks. THE SECOND GALLERY

is filled with specimens of minerals, rare and common and though mostly collected in the State, there are some from distant parts of the world. They are arranged on shelves, and in cases on tables, like the specimens in the room below, with a general view of arranging them by counties. The specimens of minerals and rocks are occasionally interrupted by shells fusion, labeled " Mososaurus Hoffmanni Mæstricht. and spending a long time in trying mentally to make a complete animal of the parts, and finally giving up parliest and immediate attention, and he at once rein despair. A something, resembling a turtle shell in shape, contains a series of somethings stuck full of teeth-like substances, is the best description I can give of this anomaly. My advice to all is to seek out a similar cast, and wonder, as I have done, what such a being could have been made for.

and at the same time the third story, is the Natural History room, proper. Wide cases, reaching to the ceiling, and extending nearly across the room, alternate with cases of beautiful shells placed upon tables; while around the room are cases of fishes, snakes and the like preserved in alcohol, and a case of egg shells. At the end of the room are two cases of Indian manufactures and relics, collected from the different tribes of Indians still remaining in the

State, with a view to show their transition conditions, from a savage to a civilized state. A small aquarium of gold fishes separates the cases. The three other large cases contain stuffed birds and animals, mostly American. Among them may be seen a South American Condor, an East Indian Pheasant, Plantin birds of South America, a number of beautiful birds from the west coast of Africa, and a large assortment of eagles, owls, and other birds. Among the animals are a Mississippi alligator, wild cats, pan-thers, bears, wolves, foxes, beavers, otter, ermine, natural representation of a fox stealing upon a covey

Considered as a whole, this museum is very neatly ranged, and inferior to few in the country.

DEATH-RED HYMN Spirit, thy labor is o'er!

Spirit, look not on the strife, To mourn for the day that is set.

Spirit, no fetters can bind,
No wicked have power to molest;
There the weary, like thee, and the
A home and a mansion of rest. Spirit, how bright is the road
For which thou art now on the wing;
Thy home, it will be with thy Saviour and God,

Their praises forever to sing.

For Zion's Herald. CREATION .- THE TWO RECORDS.

Of the creation we have two accounts, one the losaic, of holy writ, the other the geological, enned by Nature's hand; one written in the book of truth, and the other in the rocks of the earth; both authenticated and infallible. These two acounts are and have been believed to be at variance by many, and have been the means of creating many keptics; their apparent discord has become a tool by which many seek to pervert the world, and sow doubts in the mind concerning the truth of the inspired word. But the insatiate eye of science not content with the indications of the straws on the surace, has looked deeper, and at length produced the lesired pearl, the proof of the perfect agreement of

It is my task to collect and bind together a few of

he beautiful flowers which have been discovered by the research of science, and to form a nosegay of them, which shall show how geology with all the rest of the universe "echo God," and the rocks as well as the berpangled heavens prove the truth of revelation. Both accounts agree that the earth was without form and yoid, and that "the earth in the beginning rose out of chaos." The order of creation in each is the ame : Vegetation, the sun, animals and sea monsters ments. Both declare that darkness reigned till a cer-tain time, both announce the advent of light, and the anlimited extent of the sea at simultaneous ages, and so on through the whole docket their accounts run varallel. Thus by reading geology and the first of Genesis, and carefully comparing them, the only sign of deviation is found to be in regard to time, of which In various ways it may be proved that our earth

that our globe must be more than six thousand years old. The Charter Oak is two thousand, a tree in California is four thousand, and one in Mexico is six thousand. And then the changes from chaos to its resent finished state could not have been accomished in six of our days; and this is that on which the skeptic mostly depends as an argument for his heresy. But read carefully the 1st chapter of Genesis. It has many very different renderings, but I will treat only of the two most reasonable ones. The first one is rendering days times, and God created all in six times or ages, bringing as proof the frequent use bread," "In those days came John," &c. The rocks say it was done in six creations, and he marshals this in support of his theory. He calls the eve and morn the boundaries of these ages, and this seems very reasonable; but the following is perhaps the wiser rendering. All these ages of renovations and unseemly monsters passed, and then in six natural days the inhabitants, animate and inanimate, were placed on our earth, as Genesis gives the order, as we see to-day. After each age all its contents were lestroyed and overthrown by some convulsion of na-

finished all his works, and pronounced them very good. Man whom he had affiliated, endowed with godlike faculties, created his own image, and had given the aquilian wings of thought, he placed as ruler over all his works. And shall he turn away pposed to every one of his senses, and refuse to see the declaration which all nature declares of God, These are thy glorious works," and refuse to hear the corroborating testimony of the whole universe of the truths of revelation? DUDLEY ÆOLUS.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE EMAN-CIPATED SLAVES?

The following is the speech delivered by Hon. Theophilus Parsons on taking the chair at the great meeting in Faneuil Hall, on the 21st of June, which was called to consider and discuss the subject of Re-construction in the Southern States. Mr. Parsons is one of the Professors in the Law Department of Harvard University, eminent in the science of Jurisprudence, a conservative man of broad and comprehen sive views, and one whose opinion on this question is entitled to great consideration

The greatest rebellion the world has ever seen has been defeated and suppressed by the greatest efforts a nation ever made. And it has left behind it quesa nation ever made. And it has left behind it questions as momentous as any that a nation was ever called upon to answer, so momentous that our destiny for ages probably depends upon our answer to these questions. We have met to-day to consider them. They are numerous; but to my mind they all cluster around one central question, What shall we do with the emancipated slaves? What have we the right to do? what is it our duty to do?

the emancipated slaves? What have we the right to do? What is it our duty to do?

As we are victorious in war, we have a right to impose upon the defeated party any terms necessary for our security. This right is perfect. It is not only in itself obvious, but it is asserted in every book on this subject, and is illustrated by all the wars of history. The rebels forced a war upon us; it was a long and costly and bloody war; and now that we have conquered them, we have all the rights which victory confers. I admit but one question: Does our security require that we should insist upon freedman suffrage? On this point I will suggest but one thing. We greatly increase by the emancipation of the slaves the congressional force of the Southern States. They will cast about one third of all the votes; and if they stand together and vote as a unit, they will need only about one sixth more to get and hold control of all our national legislation and all our foreign and doour national legislation and all our foreign and do-mestic policy. If the question of freedman suffrage is left open, persistent and widespread agitation is in-evitable. It will certainly replace slavery as the great question on which parties will organize. And then it will inevitably cause the former slave States to stand together and vote together as one. Who can doubt that they will get all the aid they want from those in the free States, who will seek to ride into power on this or any other question? The same predominant influence which has governed this counpredominant influence which has governed this country for many years will govern it again, and with the same absolute dominion. And for what purposes will they govern it? For one purpose, certainly; for the repudiation of our debt. This debt now presses with a heavy burthen of taxation upon an impatient people unaccustomed to the burthen. They who will be the ruling portion of the ruling party will not forget that their own vast war debt was destroyed by our victories. They will find themselves called on to paytheir share of another great debt, and they will not forget that it was incurred for their subjugation. How can any man doubt that this party will assail this debt and the taxation it makes necessary, with all their might, and with all the means which can be detheir might, and with all the means which o rised or found or used? And are we indeed bound o give by means of this suffrage question, unity and olidity to a party which must aim persistently at the neolvency of the country, and the prostration of the

insolvency of the country, and the prostration of the vast pecuniary interests which now rest upon the credit of the country? Can any rational man believe we have no right to lessen, so far as we may, this danger? to demand, to insist upon and to have all the security we can have against an ineffable disgrace—an intolerable calamity?

I believe our rights may well be established on this argument. I wish, however, to rest them on a still surer foundation. The rebellion has compelled us to abolish slavery for our security. We have done this. But the slaves were always to a considerable degree protected, supported and defended by the self interest of their owners. All this we take utterly from them. And then if we withhold from them all political right, we withhold from them all power of self-protection we withhold from them all power of self-protection and self-defense. We give to the whites with whom and self-defense. We give to the whites with whom they live the whole power of legislation over the freedmen and against the freedmen. We say to them, we leave you in exclusive possession of the whole of this power, because we look upon the freedmen as a degraded race; we give you full power to keep them down on that dead level of ignorance and debreament to which always easily the sales of t debasement to which slavery sank them, as long as you see fit; and as long as you keep them there you shall be their masters! What more wrongful, what more cruel thing could wedo toward the whites as well as toward the blacks? Some of the Southern shall be their masters! What more wrongful, what more cruel thing could wedo toward the whites as well as toward the blacks? Some of the Southern States have among their statutes a law prohibiting the education of a colored man under a heavy penalty. The whole world calls this most inhuman, most infamous. And shall we say to the whites of those States, we give you complete and exclusive power of legislating about the education of the blacks; but beware; for if you lift them by education from their present condition, you do it under the penalty of forfeiting and losing your supremacy. Will not slavery, with nearly all its evil, and with none of its compensation, come back at once; not under its own detested name; it will call itself apprenticeship; it will put on the disguise of laws to prevent pauperism, by providing that every colored man who does not work in some presseribed way shall be arrested and placed at the disposal of the authorities; or it will do its work by means of laws regulating wages and labor. However it be done, one thing is certain. If we take from the slaves all the protection and defense they found in slavery, and withhold from them all power of self-protection and self-defense, the race must perish, and we shall be their destroyers.

But some persons will say, all this is probable enough and sad enough, but what right have we to ask all the protection and self-defense, the race must perish, and we shall be their destroyers.

But some persons will say, all this is probable enough and sad enough, but what right have me to ask such persons just this: Have not the rebels, by their rebellion, forced upon us emancipation; and have they not therefore, forced upon us the duty of protecting them whom we emancipate from certain misery and probable destruction; and if those States have forced upon us this duty, have they not given us a perfect right to discharge this duty? This question of right disturbs some excellent persons. Let me then ask again, have not the rebels compelled us to emancipate th

And what is this? I cannot doubt that it is, to hold those States in our military possession until their constitutions provide that political right shall not depend m race or color, or until Congress shall pass an amendment to the national constitution to the same effect. Then we may wait safely; for State after State will be sure to come up, and the work will be done.

clieft. Then we may wait safely; for State after State will be sure to come up, and the work will be done.

Let no man suppose that I undervalue State rights. At no moment of my life was my conviction stronger than it is now, that the whole prosperity of this country demands the preservation of the balance between the sovereignty of the nation and the rights of the States. It is because I so value these rights, that I would not permit a State which has renounced them all utterly, to resume and repossess them, until we have reasonable security that it can exercise them with safety to itself and to the whole country.

Remember, that this nation must choose between two alternatives, for there is no third one. Of these two, one is to give to the men who were slaves and are not now by our act—to give them by the right of suffrage because it cannot be given them otherwise—adequate power of self-protection and defense. The other alternative is, to cast off from them the chains of alavery, and bind them anew, hand and loot, by the chains of disfranchisement; and to deliver them thus bound, helpless and hopeless, into the hands of those who were their owners, and whom we have reade, in good part at least, their bitter and exasperted enemies.

So long as you see one star in the sky the sun is not sen; so long as one leak admits the water the ship not safe; so long as one sin reigns in a man's heart ad is practised in his life Jesus is neither his Saviour

The remainder of the trip homeward was passed in conversation and singing. The party dispersed well pleased, having been profited, we trust, by what they had

Zion's Herald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1865.

Terms of the Herald, 2.50 per year, in advance.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE LAST HALF

NEW SUBSCRIBERS FOR TRE LAST HALF YEAR.

Our friends will not forget that the subscription list of the Herald for this year falls short about one thousand copies. We think an effort should be made to recover this loss. We believe it the manifest duly of ourselves and all the friends of the paper to extend its circulation to the utmost limit. We have no traveling agents, but rely whoily on the ministers, and the voluntary efforts of our patrons. We hear occasionally of traveling agents of other papers who solicit and obtain subscribers from members of Methodist congregations awho do not take the Herald. Who doubts that even less effort would have secured all such for the Herald or some other of our church papers? And what will be the effect on the families where our own publications are supplanted by those unifriendly to us? It certainly behooves all concerned, especially our ministers, to see that the reading of the family does not underming and bring to nought the instructions of the pulpit.

the pulpit.

Some of our faithful agents are picking up new aubscribers all through the year. If all were alike thoughtful, our present list would ere long be doubled. Such a result would or ocurse require time—but why not begin the work now? When we ask for a thousand new subscribers for the remains six months of the year we make a proposition that is immediately practicable. Shall it be done? The answer is with our friends.

our friends.

We think it advisable to take these subscriptions for six months only, or to the 1st of January. And don't forget our rule: the money must accompany the order in all cases.

CONGREGATIONALIST DECLARATION OF

with others would HTIAT density

PAITH.

1. Standing by the Rock where the Pligrims set foot upon these shores, upon the spot where they worshiped God, and among the graves of the early generations, we elders and messengers of the Congregational Charches of the United States, in National Council assembled—like them acknowledging no rule of faith but the Word of God—do now declare our adherence to the faith and order of the apostolic and primitive churches, held by our fathers and substantially as embodied in the confessions and platforms which our synods of 1648 and 1680 set forth or reaffirmed. We declare that the experience of the nearly two and a half centuries which have elapsed since the memorable day when our sires founded here a Christian commonwealth, with all the development of new forms of error since their times, has only deepened our confidence in the faith and polity of those fathers. We bless God for the inheritance of these doctrines. We invoke the help of the Divine Redeemer, that, through the presence of the promised Comforter, he will enable us to transmit them in purity to our children.

2. In the times that are before us as a nation, times at once of duty and of danger, we rest all our hope in the gospel of the Son of God. It was the grand peculiarity of our Puritan Fathers, that they held this gospel, not merely as the ground of their personal salvation, but as declaring the worth of man by the incarnation and sacrifice of the Son of God; and sherefore applied its principles to elevate society, to regulate education, to civilize humanity, to purify law, to reform the Church and the State, to assert and defend liberty; in short to mould and redeem by its all transforming energy everything that belongs to

to assert and defend liberty; in short to mould and redeen

to assert and cetend neerry; in short to mould and redeem by its all transforming energy everything that belongs to man in his individual and social relations.

3. It was the faith of our fathers that gave us this free land in which we dwell. It is by this faith only that we can transmit to our children a free and happy, because a Christian commonwealth.

ing dissolved.

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT.

FROM OUR MISSION ROOMS AT NEW YORK.

GERMANY .- Rev. W. F. Warren, D.D., writes us under GERMANY — Rev. W. F. Warren, D. D., writes us uncer date of June 10th, "from the midst of Conference," giving us an account of a most inspiring service held in commen eration of the death of President Lincoln. Bishop Janes preached on the occasion in the chapel in Bremen from the words, "Know ye not that there is a prince and n great man fallen this day in Israel?" The occasion was which convened the representatives of our govern one which convened the representatives of our government resident at Bremen and all Americans temporarily

CHINA .- Rev. O. Gibson, of China, arrived with his chira.—nev. U. Gibson, of China, arrived with his family and Mrs. Martin and child in the steamer Hunts wille from California. We are happy to state that the voyages have been most happy in their influence upon the health of Mrs Gibson. Our friends will go to northern New York and into Vermont, among their relatives and to the scenes of their early years.

REV. WILLIAM GOODFELLOW, A M -The supering ent of our South American Mission writes from nos Ayres, April 4th, 1865, enclosing the first quarreport of that mission for the current year as fol-

The first quarter of 1865 closed last night with ou love feast. We report no change in numbers except the loss of one by letter. Our congregations are large, the house often being quite full. Our Sunday School has insed in numbers. The day school numbers over one dred attendants, employs six teachers, and pays its

way except its rent.

The circuit has been occupied for three months by
Francis Neville Lett, who has lately connected himself
with our church, having left the service of the Patagonian
Missionary Society. His mission is to the scattered English-speaking residents in the province of Buenos Ayres. His range of travel is as wide as four annual confere of ordinary size, and he is very cordially welcomed every-where. He will reside in the camp. "Rosario can hardly be overrated in importance, both

"Rosano can hardly be overrated in importance, both as to its future commercial character and as to furnishing a key to the upper provinces. We have delayed purchasing a site for a church, in the hope of obtaining one by donation; but we came of slay more than another week.

"Bro. Carter occupies this post. He has a service on Sunday mornings, and he has organized a day school of twelve or fifteen pupils. For the present his own hired house, in which he resides, is used both for church and school.

achool.

"In Esperanza Bro. Andres continues his labors among the Germans and French." The church and parsonage are so far advanced toward completion that we hope to occupy both before the close of the year. There are many encouraging signs of progress among this people. couraging signs of progress among this people.

"In San Carlos Bro. Weigle labors among the Germans, and Bro. E. S. Sauvrain among the French. We own the present house of worship, but another and better one is much needed. As the harvest was not good this year, they are repairing the old church and school-house for another, vear's use and are making the bicks for the state of the her year's use, and are making the bricks for the

the national capital, we have small congregations of Pro-testants, to whom the last three brethren regularly an

alternately preach.

"In Villa de Urquiza there is a place where German immigrants and cordulate there is a piace where German immigrants and cotton planters meet in a rich and beautiful part of the province of Entre Rios. There are about forty families of Protestants there, and during my last visit a subscription was begun for a church. At present the place is supplied by the brethren from Esperanza and San Cardon San

'Azul is our most southern settlement. Recently sev eral families, among whom we have an ordained elder and various members of our church, have gone there to reside. To Bro. Nicholson I have given the charge of the work, as a charge connected with this place. He preaches regularly in his own house, and for many leagues the neighbors gather to hear the gospel.

the neighbors gather to hear the gospel.

"We need a Spanish service in this city. Large congregations would gather to hear the gospel in that language. We pray for such laborers to be raised up. We fullness of our hearts to ask what can be have met in the fullness of our hearts to ask what can be done for this object, but so far nothing opens before us.

"The American Bible Society employs two of our bretheren. One of them but for this pre-occupation would be in the ministry among us. They are meeting with very great success in the sale of the Scriptures among the people. Two others of our brethren are in the service of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and they are also very successful.

accessful.
"I do not in this brief sketch describe the openings for men now calling demands, they could at once be cm ployed, and in places where they would, almost from th beginning, be supported on their own field."

LINCOLN MEMORIAL TEMPLE IN WASH-

TO THE CHRISTIAN PATRIOTS OF AMERICA: At the recent convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and British Provinces Associations of the United States and British Provinces, held at Philadelphia, it was proposed that the Associations of the United States should purchase Ford's Theatre, in Washington, to be held as a memorial of Abraham Lincoln, and to be made a power for good among the young men of the land who from time to time may resort to the capital. The proposition was heartily and cordially approved by the convention. At a meeting of the friends of the movement, which included most of the delegates to the convention, the following Board of Trustees was appointed to raise the requisite funds and secure the property, viz: Gen. O O.

lowing Board of Trustees was appointed to raise the requisite funds and secure the property, viz: Gen. O. O. Howard, Washington, D. C.; Gen. C. B. Fisk, St. Louis; Geo. H. Stuart, Esq., Philadelphia; Henry D. Cooke, Esq., Washington, D. C.; Edward S. Tobey, Esq., Boston, Mass.; William E. Dodge, Jr., Esq., New York; John V. Farwell. Chicago; A. E. Chamberlain, Cincinnat; George P. Hays, Baltimore; Joseph Albree, Pittsburg; J. B. Robert, San Francisco, Cal; Wm. Ballantyne, B. H. Stinemetz, Z. Richards, W. A. Thompson, Washington, D. C. ashington, D. C.

Washington, D. C.
The members of the Board residing in Washington held a meeting June 17th, as the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., and organized by the choice of the following officers: President, Gen. O. O. Howard; Treasurers, Jay Cooke & Co.; Corresponding and Recording Secretary, A. K. Browne, Esq.

The Trustees, after full consultation, feel sure that the money can be raised; and in order to secure the property they have obtained from Mr. Ford a contract, by which be hinds himself to give a clear title to the same when.

they have obtained from Mr. Ford a contract, by which binds himself to give a clear title to the same whenever they have paid to him the sum of \$100,000. This will be closed and possession given, if \$10,000 are paid by the first of July. Till then the Trustees have an absolute written refusal from Mr. Ford. Abundant time is allowed for the helper of the state of the same of t written refusal from Mr. Ford. Abundant time is allowed for the balance of the payments. The property consists of the theatre, with a wing containing twelve rooms; three-story brick building adjoining the theatre. two feet front and sixty deep; the furniture of the theatre, the fee simple of the land on which the theatre stands, and a perpetual lease of the land on which the three story

and a perpetual lease of the land on which the three-story building stands. It is proposed to call the building "the Lincoln Memorial Temple."

The objects of purchasing it are: 1. To consecrate it henceforth as a memorial building. 2 To make it the centre of a united Christian influence in the capital of the nation—a home where young men from all parts of the country, coming to Washington, may find a cordial welcome—where a large library and reading room will continually invite their presence. 3. To secure a large and convenient hall for proper meetings, lectures, and other kindred purposes, which will afford a source of healthy and profitable entertainment.

and profitable entertainment.

The building will be under the immediate care of the Young Men's Christian Association of Washington, subject to the control of the Board of Trustees. A Secretary will be employed, who shall devote his whole time to the development and execution of the plans and purposes above indicated. He will be especially charged to seek out all young men who come to the city, and bring them if possible into connection with the Association and in ossible into connection with the Association, and in-nce them to such charches as may be most agreeable intended to set apart one room as a depository for

all Christian memorials of the war which may be entrusted to the custody of the Association.

To purchase the property, make the necessary alterations, and have a fund to start the library and reading room, it is proposed to raise at least \$125.000. The Trustees with confidence appeal to the Christian and patriotic people of the United States to aid them in raising this amount. It is believed all parts of the country will be deeply intercated in the success of this movement. Will not all help
to rescue from profanation and consecrate forever the
place where our great leader fell? And how shall we
consecrate it better than by making it a home for the
young men of the nation, where they may always find
friends to welcome them as they come to Washington?

Subscriptions may be sent to the Treasurer, to the financial agent, Mr. John A. Cole, to any one of the Trustees,
or to any one duly authorized by the Trustees or Mr. Cole.
Written authority will in all cases be given.

O. O. HOWARD, Maj. Gen,
President Board of Trustees.

A. K. BROWNE, Corresponding Secretary.
Washington, D. C., June 21st, 1865. t is believed all parts of the country will be deeply int

ington, D. C., June 21st, 1865.

The New Hampshire Conference Seminary and Female College has just celebrated its 21st anniversary. A condensed report from the Committee of Examination is hereby respectfully submitted to the readers of the Herald.

ation is in the thrifty village of Sanbornton Bridge, about eighteen miles from Concord, N. H., on the Concord and Montreal Railroad. Viewed from the cars, the beholder exclaims, "Beautiful for situation!" But fully to appreciate the beauty of its location, the admirer must visit the buildings, and feast his eyes upon the sublime scenery that lies spread out before him for miles on every hand. Then, and only then, can be say with full amphasia. "Beautiful for situation."

emphasis, "Beautiful for situation."

Being courteously welcomed by the Principal, and by him directed to the several lecture rooms, the Committee proceeded at once to hear the several classes examined in the common and higher English branches, Mathematics, the Languages, Christian Evidences, Belle Lettres, etc., the Languages, Christian Evidences, Belle Lettre etc. This work occupied Monday and Tuesday ting exercises took place on Wednesday; the the three days the students acquitted themselves with very great satisfaction; all the exercises reflected credit alike on teacher and pupil, and afforded ample evidence of an

Although the patronage of this institution has be an average attendance of scholars not surpassed during any year of its eventful history—159 students being the average attendance each term. Financially the prospects are sufficiently encouraging, in the estimation of the Trustees, to warrant the immediate crection of a large boarding house (of brick) for gentlemen, similar to the one already built for the accommodation of the ladies. Thus, again, the Patrons and Trustees exhibit their deterions for the students that

mination to turnish accommonations for the students shall be second to none in the State.

Very gratifying religious prosperity attends this Seminary. One third of the whole number of the students

ganization of the clergy for caring for those who were discharged from Deer Island. Mr. Kenney, Rev. Dr. Lothrop, Rev. Mr. Gerry, Rev. Mr. Robinson and Rev. Dr Blagden were appointed as the committee. A vote of thanks was then given to the chairman, and the meet-

culture promoted and fostered by the truly devoted teachers is spiritual, experimental, catholic. Sectarian narrowness is excluded, and Christian charity casts its broad mantle over the denominational preferences of each Christian who enters these classic halfs.

Twice have the friends of education been called to witness the destruction of this Seminary by fire; but again and again it has risen from its amouldering ruins, and each time in fairer and grander proportions, until now its broad foundations, bedowed by the wars and emented by the prayers of its many Christian friends, are "laid in fair colors," and its towering walls, massive and beautiful, by God's blessing shall be "the joy of many generations."

fair colors, and its towering wair, insisted and obsaired, by God's blessing shall be "the joy of many generations."

Professor Loomis,—whose resignation we regret,—the Committee deem worthy of the highest encomiums for the faithfulness with which he has labored as the President of this Seminary for the past five years. The labors-of Miss M Jennie Brewster, in the Primary Department, have been crowned with such marked success as to deserve especial mention. The valuable services of Miss Ada D. Palmer,—a graduate of the Cooper Institute, New York city,—in the Ornamental Department, also merit particular notice. The previous high reputation of Miss J. B. Leavitt, Preceptress, and Miss Hannah D. Morrill and Mrs. Sarah H. Dearing, as teachers of marked ability and Christian refinement, cannot be enhanced by any words of commendation from us. We must say, however, that the Trustees have been particularly fortunate in securing the services of such a Board of Instructors as constitute the Faculty of this Seminary.

The Committee record with profound sorrow the death of Mr. H. A. Eastman, instructor in the departments of Mathematics, Natural Science, and Gymnastics. His decease during the year, cast a shadow over the anniversary exercises, and has removed a valuable and highly esteemed member of the Faculty from our midst.

The Board of Trustees, with their usual slacrity, and studious regard for the interest and prosperity of this grand educational enterprise, have just elected Rev. Dr. L. D. Barrowato be its President. Under his able supervision further triumphs will be achieved, and additional evidence will be given to the world that the New Hamps-

grand educational enterprise, have just elected Rev. Dr.
L. D. Barrows to be its President. Under his able supervision further triumphs will be achieved, and additional
evidence will be given to the world that the New Hampshire Conference Seminary and Female College is, in
every particular, a first class institution of learning justly
entitled to the fullest confidence of the Methodists of New
Hampshire, and actually deserving an increased patronage.
All who visit it acknowledge it to be an ornament to the
denomination, and a pride to the State. The institution
has a large, valuable and beautifully arranged cabinet of
shells, minerals and fosbils; together with various other
specimens appropriate to the illustration of Geology and
Natural History. Through the munificence of Dr. Williaw Prescott, of Concord, the Cabinet of Shells has been
made one of the finest in the State.

It now only remains to add that, with the blessing of
God, the proper exertions of the members of the New
Hampshire Conference, and the merited patronage which
we feel is justly due from the membership of the M. E.
Church, and our friends at home and abroad, a career of
usefulness and prosperity is the certain future of the New
Hampshire Conference Seminary and Female College.

In behalf of the Committee,

R. S. Stubbs, Secretary.

Committee, R. S. STUBBS, Secretary. Concord, N. H., Jvne 23.

THE VOICE OF AN OLD PILGRIM.

A wise old Christian father and subscriber writes thus "I am sorry your subscribers are diminishing; I hardly know how a Methodist family can get along without it, and get along well if they have taken it. I am an infirm old man, almost confined at home on account of infirmities, but am anxious for the cause of our God and countries. for our hypocrisy in saying we are a free people when we are not. I think that common sense should teach us tha

BOSTON DISTRICT. Below will be found a table of the several apporti ments on the Boston District, except the Missionary

which will be made and published, probably in Nove

" Tremont St., Chelsea, Walnut Street,

Walpole and Foxboro' Newton Upper Falls,

Natick, 1st Church,

Winthrop, Roxbury,

Quincy Point,

Hopkinton,

West Medway,

Mendon, Westborough,

Jamaica Plains.

grounds.

Marlborough, Rock Bottom and Bolton,

Neponset, Natick, New Church,

Christian commonwealth.

4. We hold it to be a distinctive excellence of our Con Preachers' Aid. Biblical Institute, N. E. Education Soc., 300 WM. C. BROWN, Sec. of District Boston June 29.

40 20 9

24

\$2,000 \$400

CLERICAL VISIT TO DEER ISLAND.

The time of leaving the wharf was specified at 2 1-4

P. M., June 28th. About eighty responded to the invita-tion, and quite promptly on its time the "Henry Mor-

rison" moved away from the designated wharf. The sun

shone brightly, and a cool westerly breeze contributed

much to the pleasantness of the trip. We arrived safely

at the Island wharf, and were met by the chaplain of the

Institution, Rev. J. W. Dadmun, and escorted to the

main building. In the well furnished parlor of the Insti-

tution we made only a short stay, sufficient to obtain a

drink of water, and hear from the President of the Board

of Directors the plan of the contemplated proceedings

under the guidance of Messrs, Payson, Kimball and

Mears. In this manner we were shown the buildings and

On Deer Island are virtually four public institutions

viz., the City Alms House, House of Ludustry, House of

Reformation for Boys, and House of Reformation for

Girls. These are all under the control of a single Super

intendent. Everything has the appearance of excellent

ventilated, and admirably adapted for the uses to which

they are appointed. The inmates are provided with

work, and boys and girls have all the advantage of the

After a pleasant and instructive ramble through the

buildings, the party was collected in a large room, and

invited to partake of refreshments, which had been boun-ilfully provided. After a blessing had been invoked by the chaplain, the guests discussed with a good relish the abundant supply of sandwiches, cold tongue, boiled sal-

bananas, pine apples, oranges, ice creams, soda water, ice

Having satisfied the demands of the body, we were in-

wited to the chapel. This is a large room in the upper part of the building, well lighted and ventilated. A gal-

ery extends quite around it. A fine organ is placed in

and made an address to the guests, stating the objects and workings of the institutions, and giving some statistics.

About 700 inmates-200 are small boys, 30 girls, and the

rest adults, mostly women; annual cost, \$75,000. He

being the senior clergyman. Addresses were then made

by Rev. Dr. Blagden (Congregational), Rev. Dr. Lothrop (Unitarian), Mr. Vaughn (Catholic), Rev. Mr. Mallalieu

(Methodist), Rev. Mr. Cooley (Episcopal), Rev. Dr. Blakie (Presbyterian), Rev. Mr. Morgan (City Mission-

ary), and Rev. Mr. Skinner (Universalist). All seemed

propriate remarks to the inmates. We were also enter-tained with some very fine singing by the boys and by the

After the convicts had been dismissed, Mr. Payson read

a letter, received from a former inmate, as proof of the

good being done by these institutions. On our way to the

here, as in the building, was in the best of order, and

and Rev. Dr. Blagden called to the chair. On motion of

ont, we were conducted over "the farm." Everything

tions, and, as a general thing, addressed ap-

then called on Father Cleveland for the first address, h

schools, of which there are several.

water, tea and coffee.

The party was divided into three divisions, respective

Island were issued to the clergy of Boston and

Invitations to visit the Public Institutions at Dee

ast. We hold it to be a distinctive excellence of our Congregational system that it exalts that which is more, above that which is less important, and by the simplicity of its organization facilitates, in communities where the population is limited, the union of all true believers in one Christian Church; and that the division of such communities into several weak and jealous societies, holding the same common faith, is a sin against the unity of the body of Christ, and at once the shame and scaudal of Christenders. dom.

5. We rejoice that, through the influence of our free system of apostolic order, we can hold fellowship with all who acknowledge Christ, and act efficiently in the work of restoring unity to the divided Church, and of bringing back harmony and peace among all "who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity."

6. Thus recognizing the unity of the church of Christ in all the world, and knowing that we are but one branch of Christis's people, while adhering to our peculiar faith and order, we extend to all believers the hand of Christian the basis of those great fundamental P. Aid. Bib. Inst. N. E. Boston, Hanover Street,
Bromfield St.,
Church St.,
Morth Russell St.,
Baratoga St.,
Centenary Church,
Tremont St.

order, we extend to an believers the hand of Christian fellowship upon the basis of those great fundamental truths in which all Christians should agree. With them we confess our faith in God, in Jesus Christ, the incarnate Word, who is exalted to be our Redeemer and King; and in the Holy Comforter, who is present in the church to

7. With the whole church, we confess the common sinfulness and ruin of our race, and acknowledge that it is only through the work accomplished by the life and expiatory death of Christ that we are justified before God

piatory death of Christ that we are justified before God and receive the remission of sins, and through the presence and grace of the Holy Comforter are delivered from the power of sin and perfected in holiness.

8. We believe also in an organized and visible church, in the ministry of the word, in the sacraments of Baptism, and the Lord's Supper, in the resurrection of the body, and in the final judgment, the issues of which are eternal life and everlasting punishment.

9. We receive these truths on the testimony of God, given through prophets and apostles, and in the life, the

given through prophets and apostles, and in the life, the miracles, the death, the resurrection of his Son, our di-vine Redeemer—a testimony preserved for the church in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, which were composed by holy men as they were moved by the Holy Ghost. were composed by holy men as they were moved by the Holy Ghost.

10. Affirming now our belief that those who thus hol

10. Affirming now our belief that those who thus hold "one faith, one Lord, one baptism," together constitute the one Catholic Church, the several households of which, though called by different names, are the one body of Christ; and that these members of His body are sacredly bound to keep "the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace;" we declare that we will co-operate with all who hold these truths, with those we will carry the gospel into every part of this land, and with them we will go into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature.

May He to whom "all power is given in heaven and earth" falfil the promise which is all our hope: "Lo, I am with you alway, even to the end of the world. Amen."

The above is the Declaration as it finally passe the Council on the 23d ult., without a dissenting vote several however refusing to vote. The committee appointed by a preliminary meeting in New York repared and presented a "declaration," but not exctly approving it, a committee of the Council pre pared and presented another which was extensively iscussed-when both "declarations" were referred another committee to adjust by making slight change in phraseology, erasures, &c. The above is ti ended declaration which, as the language of the first paragraph implies, was first read on Plymout Rock, discussed there, but not adopted until the nex day, after the Council had returned to Boston. management. The rooms are all large, cleanly, well

The Declaration is thoroughly Calvinistic as is ev dent from the language and allusions of the first par agraph-declaring " adherence to the faith and orde of the apostles and primitive churches held by our fathers, and substantially as embodied in the confer sions and platforms which our Synods of 1648 and 1680 set forth or reafficmed." The phrase "We thu declare our acceptance of the system of truths which known among us as Calvinism," which was in the Declaration as first discussed does not ap pear in this. This phrase was but an explanator adjunct, the word thus referring to the substance of non, rosst duck, tolls, pickled limes, cakes, strawberries, doctrine already expressed in the preceding words of allusions. They have therefore retained in the above confession the substance of what is "common known among " them " as Calvinism," without saving so in so many words. They so understand it. Ta one part of the gallery opposite the pulpit. In the chapel were collected most of the inmates, the poor, and the convicts. Hon. Moses Kimball officiated as chairman, old puritanic portion of that council which was large, respectable and talented, would neither have voted for it nor remained silent with any other under standing of it.

Some of our exchanges are rejoicing over the ide that the present shaping of their confession of faith is evidence of an advancement, on the part of a considerable portion of the council, from the old dogmas of Calvinism towards a more liberal faith. We do not so understand it. Any one who attended the discussions would not come to that conclusion, though perhaps a very few men may not be regarde as perfectly sound in the old faith; but that they to be greatly impressed with the good work being done in wished to divest it as much as possible of unpopul phraseology. In that they were wise and politic The intelligent and the initiated will understand, from the terms employed and allusions made, in fact and intention, that it is thoroughly Calvinistic, while th common people, even of Arminian predilections, will be able to discover in its fair seeming nothing objections. tionable. We cannot imagine how a document could well be drawn up with more adroitness, or, to u spoke volumes for the efficiency of the Superintendent and perhaps a more appropriate term, with more diplomat

We then went on board the steamer awaiting us, and We do not blame them for being Calvinist took our leave of the island, deeply impressed with the importance of the work of reforming such persons as were conviction. They are so we doubt not sincerely and from thorough conviction. conviction. It is right in them to adhere firmly to sent there, and at the same time convinced that everything that could be done in this place was being done. As we it would have been more manly, noble, and high left the wharf the clergymen were assembled together, minded in them to have stepped out fairly before t Very gratifying religious prosperity attends this Seminary. One third of the whole number of the students are professors of religion; and sixty members meet weekly in the class of which Professor Loomis is the leader. A number were baptized by Rev. C. Holman on the Sabbath preceding the anniversary. And the religious five were appointed to consider the expediency of an or-

trines of our fath, we hope they will not fail to administer to us the stern rebuke which in that event infidel book, robbing Christ of all his divinity and of

Calvinistic faith of the puritans which was peculiar to natural, it set many others to writing; some to praise, them or the broad evangelical faith which is common some to censure and condemn, and others to attemp both to Arminians and Calvinists? We would suppose they meant the common, faith of evangelical whole population of France was drawn to some one Christianity, yet the phraseology and spirit of much or more of these books. Rev. Theodore Monod, of their discussion in the council would restrict it to cf Paris, now in this country, stated in his address at the Calvinistic faith. What right have the Calvinists to Plymouth Rock more than the Arminians? What right to assume that they are exclusively the sons of puritan sires? We trace our ancestry back to them, which the "Life of Jesus" was advertised, and the name puritan sires? We trace our ancestry back to them. We claim a share in the May Flower and in the Plynouth Rock, and never intend to give up that claim. We have as good and as much puritan blood flowing of Jesus Reviewed," "The Life of Jesus Answered," n our veins as any of them have in their veins. when they say "our fathers" they mean it in the broadest sense of the term, as when we pray "Our France in city and town and country began to in Father which art in heaven," etc., we have nothing to say,—but if they mean by it only what is distinctively Calvinistic as held by the Calvinistic fathers of New England, we shall join issue with them. We are stupid enough to believe that there is religion, morality, salvation and social virtue enough in the Arminian faith, were it embraced throughout the United States, to conserve the nation and transmit

it to posterity unimpaired, even if all that is distin-tively Calvinistic were out of the world. The fourth paragraph is quite pretentious. "We hold it to be a distinctive excellence of our Congregational system that it exalts that which is more, above that which is less important," etc. That is the same as to say no other system does that. From the at once the shame and scandal of Christianity, for a community to be divided up into several weak and jealous societies." Does this mean that Congregationalism should not try to add another society to such a the others should give up their organizations and unite over the West and South.

the sixth paragraph. It is both orthodox and catholic. We are glad to have them "extend to all believers that the evidence of such a catholic and Christian spirit, both in their ministers and laymen, will not be limited to the language of the " Declaration," but will be found universally in their practice as well as their preaching. All evangelical denominations owe to Christ the loving fellowship of each other. Whenever they extend a fraternal hand in the true spirit of this fellowship, we hope it will be as cordially received and as heartily reciprocated.

We admire their wisdom and courage in spreading

themselves out so fully and definitely in the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th paragraphs—on those points of doctrine which the world well knew before that they held in common with all evangelical Christians. We should have respected their moral courage still more, if they had been equally full and explicit on their distinctiv theology, the points of doctrine in which they differ from their Arminian brethren, with whom their " Dec laration" pledges them hereafter, as we understand it, to a warm, hearty, cordial Christian fellowship and co-operation. We have no doubt our brethren will fully reciprocate it.

SELF-DENIAL FOR THE SAKE OF THE SOUTH It is evident to all acquainted with existing facts that a great work is to be done in the South. Left to themselves to re-organize society and the church they will retain their old aristocratic and overbearing spirit, as well as their former prejudices. The true gospel must be preached among them with a faithful circle of their responsibilities. They have but few if any men brought up among them, who can be trusted to do this work. They need, and for some time will require, some of the best talent and of the most able, devoted and successful men to be found in the North; men who now occupy important positions in the church, whose services are highly appreciated, and who cannot well be spared. But they must be spared; the good of the country, the cause of humanity, and the cause of Christ require this still further sacrifice at the North. We must deny ourselves for Christ's sake, and consent to let them go wherever

their service is required in the Southern field. New England as well as other loyal portions of the country must practice as well as preach. When they see clearly and say strongly that a certain work ought to be done forthwith, and that the Northern Church should, as soon as possible, cover the Southern field all over with earnest laborers, they must not suffer their home attachments, or their local self-interests to hinder or delay this now pressing and more important work. Men must go forth at the Macedonian cry and the call of the church; local societies must for the good of the great cause consent to give up, for a time at least, their beloved and favorite pastors, and bravely triumph over selfishness in religious things. Let the ministers and churches prepare to receive a special baptism for this new sacrifice. Heaven could have urged many considerations why the Son of God should not leave its blissful society to go down to suffer and die for sinful man; yet for our good he came. We must suffer with him if we would reign with him. We must deny ourselves, take up our cross and follow Christ in the spirit of love for souls and of selfsacrifice for their good. When God by his Spirit and providence calls men from less to more important fields of labor, He will not be unmindful of the wants and necessities of the flocks from which pasters are removed. He will care for them, and bless them, and provide for them other shepherds. With strong faith in Him they will not suffer by the change; their blessings afterwards may be more abundant than before. For the future good of the country and the church

for the peace and well being of those little children around whom your hearts are now so fondly twining, for the honor and glory of Christ, and for the blessing of humanity at large, it is of the first and highest im portance that the Southern fields be promptly occu-

EVIL DESIGNS OVERRULED FOR GOOD. The inspired Poslmist writes, " Surely the wrath of man shall praise thee; the remainder of wrath shalt thou restrain." The plain teaching of this text seems to be, That so much of man's wrath as may in some way be turned to the praise of God, or may in some manner be pressed into his service and made, directly or indirectly, to advance his cause, God so overrules but so much of this wrath as cannot be thus overruled, he restrains,—keeps it from manifesting itself. The above seems to be the obvious meaning of the text; but whether it be so or not, we cannot kn until the events of time are studied, and all their bearings understood in the light of eternity.

The phrase, " wrath of man," in the passage quoted above, may mean simply his enmity towards God, which he seeks to manifest in some form of opposition to God's law, or to his method of salvation. In that view of the case this opposition would become most violent, persistent and intensified in its manifestations towards Christ, the only name given under heaven whereby men can be saved. If we look back over the history of nearly two thousand years, we shall find that the most violent attacks upon Christianity have been simed at its founder. The greatest rage of his enemies has been around the cross. The divinity of Christ has been, and still is most powerfully, persistently and skillfully assailed. His true character, his death, his resurrection have all been denied. When denials were no longer of any avail, then hi torical and scientific criticism were summe their aid. At this point the human intellect has tried its utmost strength and skill to prove the Saviour of Sinners only a myth, or a simple-minded enthusiast. Still his cause goes on, and the conscious knowledge that Jesus has power on earth to forgive sins is

A striking example of God's making the wrath

gible generalities. If they ever find us Arminians man to praise him has recently been given in France.

The accomplished and scholarly Renan some time ago his supernatural character, but written in such an we shall richly deserve.

There is ambiguity in the third paragraph. "It was the faith of our fathers which gave to us the land in which we dwell." Do they mean simply the popular and the most to writing; some to praise,

> Jesus printed in large capitals, such as " Renan's Life of Jesus," " The True Life of Jesus," " Renan's Life

The God-forgetting and pleasure-loving people quire, "Who is this Jesus? what is he?" As they ead some one of the many books suddenly throw into the market, a desire was kindled in them to rea the gospels for themselves, where the oldest records of the life of Jesus was found. An immense number copies of the New Testament have been circulated and read in that country since the excitement firs caused by Renan's book began. Missionaries and colporteurs have been visited and solicited for a copy of the original Life of Jesus—and thus Testaments and evangelical tracts have been widely scattered throughout the country. Thus the wrath of man has been made to praise God in waking up a desire to read the Scriptures and in bringing the name of Jesus to their minds; and we have no doubt it will in the latter part of the paragraph we learn that they think it " a sin against the unity of the body of Christ, and Lord grant that it may be so.

WE CANNOT AFFORD IT .- Cannot afford what We cannot afford to publish in our columns what we re gard as poor poetry, although it is made to rhyme well nor prose even when poorly composed and badly writt community, or that it should go and propose that all We cannot afford to do it even to accommodate persons friends, or patrons, or old subscribers. Our reason i with it? Probably the latter, or they would not have made such extensive preparations for spreading it ive merits of the Herald, thereby rendering it unpopular wer the West and South.

We like very much the spirit and the language of the sixth paragraph. It is both orthodox and catholic.

with another class of readers, and less influential for good. That is the only reason. We love to accommon date and gratify where we can do it; but our best friend should not ask us to grant as a favor, what in our judge the hand of Christian fellowship." We sincerely hope ment will injure the paper. Let every writer make his poetry or prose such as we desire, and the Herald needs and we shall be glad to publish it. The Herald is ou pet just now, and of course we want to make it a univer

WHERE TO FIND A FIRST RATE DENTIST .- At No 69 Tremont Street, in this city, Dr. Hitchcock & Son nay be found. They have removed from their old room on Court Street into more pleasant and beautiful quarter as above stated. The Dr. has long been known, profes sionally, as one of the best dentists in this country. Hi son is said to be superior to his father in the same art. esides great skill in his professional art, the Dr. is a telligent, kind, courteous Christian gentleman, and casionally likes a good joke. On a pinch he can give

Is THERE A DEVIL ?- This is the title of a small pan hlet of 36 pages, pretending to be "the argument pa and con." etc., which the reader will find to be a great dea ore con than pro. John Baldwin is the author, and Bels Marsh the publisher. It is easy to be seen that John doe not believe in the existence of a devil; the personage s designated in scripture and occasionally in evangelic ermons, is in his opinion only a myth or a figure of ot adopted the right method of reasoning and of proc to be applied in this case. If John will cease speculating about it, stop pleasing the devil, and go to opposing l with all his might by attempting to regulate his life a cording to the Bible, he will soon find out that there something more than a myth or a figure of speech to op pose; a real live, shrewd, intelligent, powerful personality which in a little while he will begin to respect and believ any other person or persons of weak morals and depraved hearts, who are troubled with serious doubts shout the real existence of his Satanic Majesty, the Diabolus of the New Testament. When all other methods fail, this will affact a certain cure. We have known of its being often tried, but never heard of its failure.

HONORARY DEGREES .- The Indiana Ashury Unive sity at its recent commencement conferred the honorar D D. on Revs. M. C. Briggs and Isaac Owen, of the California Conference, and Asbury Lowry, of the Cincinna

The New York University has conferred the LL D. o Edward H Owen, of New York, and the D.D. on Re-William Marshall, Scotland; Rev. William Roerts, pastor of the Welch Calvinistic Methodist Church New York : Rev. F. F. Ellinwood, Rochester : Rev. Cornelius R. Duffie, New York; Rev. Andrew Stevenson. New York; Rev. Benj F. Stead, Astoria, L. I; Rev Thomas S. Hastings, New York. The Genesee College has conferred the D D. on Rev D. D. Lore, editor of the Northern Christian Advocate.

"BIG WONDER" THERMOMETER.—M. A. Finne M. D., of New York, has produced a Thermometer, whi is truly a "big wonder" of an instrument. The Doc as been engaged in scientific pursuits since his boyhood, and has labored zealously for the last four years in expermenting and perfecting an instrument which is destined o come into general use. It may be called with trath a ronderful achievement in meteorological science.
ronder is, that an instrument heretofore costing son
sen dollars, can be afforded for the very moderate
harged for this. The Thermometer is mounted on narged for this. The Thermometer is mounted on wrom thirty to forty inches in length, painted white, arnished, with a very tasty colored vignette. The tering, figures and degree marks, are black and plain; the fluid being a rich solfarino it may be read with ease across a large sized room. The bulb is protected by a fire-gilt guard. The whole is attractive and ornamental, and its curacy can be depended upon.

B. B. Russell & Co., at No. 55 Cornhill, are agents for ne sale of this instrument, and furnish it for the m sum of \$5. Besides the above, they have a great variety f pictures, large and small, which all our friends would like to look at, even if they do not desire to purchase

A New REASON has appeared for our effort for new subscribers, in the fact that last week we had orders for scontinuing 1200 of the 2700 papers we have been every cek sending to the soldiers through the Christian Commission. This of course is in consequence of so many of the brave boys leaving the army and coming home. It is not the pecuniary loss that affects us, for we have only charged coat price for these papers, but it pains us to think that our influence for good will be seriously curtailed. But why cannot these same persons now become regular paying subscribers, and receive the weekly visits of the Hera'd in their houses as well as in the army? Let our agents not forget the returned soldiers in their canvass for new sul eribers. Neither will they neglect to look after the brave ellows, we hope, in their pastoral visits.

THE BUBLIOTHECA SACRA FOR JULY contains the following list of articles: Clemens' Romanus; An Apologetical Study; The first eleven chapters of Genesis Attested by their contents; Religion and Chemistry; New England Theology; Editorial Correspondence; subject, Berlin University; Recent German Theological Literaure; Notices of Recent Publications.

A CLASS IN PHONETIC SHORT-HAND .- Mr. D. P. Lindsley, author of a new system of Stenography, pro-poses to teach a popular class at the rate of one lesson a week in this city, to commence on Monday evening, July 3d. His rooms are at 16 Sammer Street. His terms are easy. His system is entitled to a thorough examination as he claims for it advantages which previous systems de not possess. Those who desire to learn that art will do well to give him a call. Hours at Home for July, comes to us from A. Wil

liams & Co., well developed in this its third number. It has a beautiful engraving of Joseph Interpreting Pha-roah's Dream, and twenty-four different articles—interesting, sound, good.

ANOTHER HOLIDAY makes it necessary for us to go to ress this week a day earlier than usual.

Magre.

Radicalism: A Sermon by Rev. J. D. Fulton, preached in Radicalism: A Sermon by Rev. J. D. Fulton, preached in Tremont Temple on Fast Day, April 13. J. E. Tilton & Co. The Memorial Sermon preached in Baldwin Place Meeting-House on the last Sabbath of its occupancy by the Second Baptist Church, by Rev. Daniel C. Eddy, Pastor. Graves & Young Bestop.

The Diadem: A Colfection of Trues and Hymns for Sunday Schools and Devotional Meetings, by Slins J. Vall. New

Schools and Devotional Recongs, by Schools and Devotional Recongs, by Schools Horace Waters.

The Man Without a Country. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. This is a strange story, which excited a great deal of interest when it first appeared in the Atlantic Monthly. It is here in pamphlet form for 10 cents. Chesp enough. It is very interparable to the country of the country interparable to the country of the country

esting.

New Music. Horace Waters, of New York, has sent us two patriotic pieces of music by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst, entitled "The Peace Jubilee," a national song with a chorus, and "Glory to God in the Highest," a national anthem. The words of the former by Mrs. M. A. Kidder, of the latter by A. Duganne, are very appropriate, especially for the Fourth of July.

LETTER FROM ALBANY. The Methodist Sunday School Union of the Empire

The gathering was numerously attended from all parts of the State, and is probably the first of a series of annual efforts to promote the efficiency of the Sunday Schools of the State. The proceedings and resolutions of all such meetings are very similar, and general readers do not care o much for these as for the animus and drift of the meeting. As it was the first of the kind, it was somewhat ineongruous, and as it continued only two days, there was not time for the elements to shape themselves so as to give the assemblage a decided character. Methodist preachers know only the routine of Conference sessions, and Methodist laity have so few public demonstrations, that they depend largely on the clergy to take the lead, meetings of peculiarly lay interest. The chairman of this meeting was a layman, evidently not accus tomed to the chair senatorial. Under his management the somewhat discordant elements were not quite so tur-bulently mobocratic as a political convention, nor quite so lazily dignified as a Convention of Bishops. The business was managed through somehow, and the results are to be given to the world in a pamphlet of some kind which we may send you hereafter, and for the publishing of which liberal subscriptions were made on the spots. Gov. Fenton addressed the Convention in the afternoon, and consented to be lionized by the members, extempo rizing for the preachers a mimic levee at the com rails. His address was sensible and patriotic. His mother was a Methodist, and one of his cousins of the same ilk is a member of the Troy Conference.

In the aftersoon a grand mass meeting of Sunday Schools was addressed at Tweedle Hall, by Revs. Hil dreth, Watkins and Steele, of New York, Brooklyn and Auburn respectively. Speeches good, of course. At night it was proposed to have speaking to adults, and then a Sunday School love feast was voted, which was rather a failure, because a love feast required a church, and would not go off in a public operatic hall. It would have been a grand success in a church. The convention was not intended as a rival or a substitute for the Union Sabbath School Convention of the State of New York. The conviction has long existed that there was room for work outside of that organization, and very little room, except for work by certain hands, and in a certain way, inside of it. It partakes more of the character of a mass meeting than a convention, and that mass is by some accident s general ly of one way of faith that every other feels ininctively that the ground is all occupied. A Methodist in attendance upon one of these closely

packed gatherings, so enthusiastically thronged by the great lights of the Sunday School interest in one or two denominations, instinctively feels that there is no room for him in the jam. A few daring souls, with more self esteem than self respect, elbow their way to notice in these surging general conventions where every one of the struggling hunlreds " hath a psalm, hath a doctrine, hath a tongue, hath a revelation, bath an interpretation" on some point of Sun-day School interest, that he is auxious to get off for the benefit of the cause universal. Somehow or other the publications of the American Sunday School Union are always on hand for gift or sale at these conventions. It would be uncharitable to suppose that these assemblies are in the interest of these publications; but they are as surely there, as beads and relics and crosses are at s Catholic mission, or as a "new book" trails in the wake of a singing Convention generously volunteered to a backwoods settlement by a Boston musical professor. Equal rights in these general mass meetings are crowded out by force of numbers. The only way to make a Union Convention is by pro rata representation from the various de-

sand schools. Now if each of these should send a single representative to a convention in which other denomina tions were similarly represented, they would crowd the argest churches of our largest cities, and turn away hundreds who could gain no admittance. No such result is likely to take place, because men cannot afford to go far to attend one of these meetings, and the meeting itself must itinerate to accommodate various sections of the State. It is a tax to entertain such a body, that none but the larger communities can undertake. A local mass meeting is a necessary and valuable attendant upon such convention; but the convention proper should be limted in numbers, and those numbers distributed through out the several denominations, and if the delegates of any denomination failed to appear, their places should i filled in the convention itself by local elections from mem bers of that denomination residing in the place where the convention is held In this way its benefits would be distributed, and in this way only would be productive of the

argest results. Annanga in tall the METHODIST. FORTRESS MONROE AND UP THE JAMES. In response to a call for more laborers in the Christian Commission I offered my services, and on reaching headquarters at Philudelphia, was put down for Fortress Mon-roe. I entered immediately upon my work in Hampton hospital. Though the war is over, there is much yet to be done for our soldiers. We have at this post, as officially reported last Saturday, 1,108 wounded and 2 214 the home government and to that of Prussia. sick, making in all 3,322, requiring all the attention that they will be likely to get. This hot weather is unfavorable for our poor fellows; deaths are occurring daily. All who are able are becoming quite impatient to get home. Often the "descriptive list" is wanting, and there are many who feel that they ought to have been discharge long ago. An order came yesterday to send or transfe

all who had not the necessary papers to the respective States to which they belong. This will be very gratifying to our brave men. We have here several hundred rebel prisoners, so badly wounded, others with chronic cases that will go hard with them. There are also a large number of colored soldiers in the hospital and in the camp, whose appearance and bearing impress one favorably, though there are some strong and unjust prejudices against the colored people that time and good conduct on their part

alone will remove. But their cause goes "march given to them, The logic of events should make this the time to vist an aged Christian mother and its There is what called the "gangrene camp," containing many loathsome and fatal cases. Our supplies at the Christian Commission are now nearly exhausted, and it is thought advisable to close up by the first of August.

But the universal testimony all over the land is that the Commission has been productive of a vast amount of good, Rev. Bro. W. L. Tisdale, of the Black River rian Free Church of Sci Conference, is agent here, and has done a good work; he is a kind, stirring and faithful faborer. Our rooms are on the smooth heach—hence we are favored with a cool sea breeze, which is very refreshing when the bot sun sea breeze, which is very refreshing when the hot sune beats down so unmercifully. Fortress Monroe, or Old Point Comfort, as this place was usually called, has been a famous watering-place for the descendants of the old Jamestown settlers since the days of Powhattan and Pocahontas, before Monitors and Merrimacs were thoughts of. The Hygeis Hotel, with its extensive bathing-houses. abundance of delicacies and the beautiful country about here, rendered it a popular resort for the chivalry. But the war has made a great change. Fortress Mouroe is the point at which all our transports touch; soldiers coming and going now daily by hundrels and thousands, and the Baltimore and Richmond steamboats go heavily laden with men in blue—also in gray; civilians visiting his death he was hale and vigorous. On this day in the death he was hale and vigorous. the "seat of war," and large quantities of government stores are landed at the wharf. Uncle Sam has a good many bills to pay; especially is one impressed with this thought at a place like this.

Yesterday I dined in ex-President Tyler's mansion

with the teachers of the colored mission schools in Hamp-ton. The colored schools are indeed worth visiting. It is a matter of surprise that the colored children learn so repidly and appear so well. Mr. Raymond, the teache who had charge of the school for "contrabands" in the who are charge of the school for "contrabands" in the specious building exacted by the direction of Gen. Butler, informed me this morning on visiting the school, that many of the pupils who did not know their letters in February, now read fluently in the Second Reader, and that he could select quite a number of the more advanced whom he "could fit for Yale College in three years." The school numbers about four hundred, and there are short the same markers. about the same number at Hampton village. All appear to be doing finely. The education of the colored race is the great work of the age.

The government does not admit visitors within Portress
Mouroe, consequently Mr. Davis has no callers. I was of Wales by Trinity College, Dublin.

F. M. S.; Little Aggie's Presh Snow Drops, or what they did in one day, by F. M. S.; Mother's Monther's Home, and How the Samehine came into it, by F. M. S.; Mother's Hungry Mister and the Eight of the guard that Jeff. spends his one day, by F. M. S.; Mother's Hungry Mister and the Bible. He seems to be very plous. Mr. Sta. Waste. quietly walking the cell, and in reading his Prayer Bo and the Bible. He seems to be very pious. Mr. Stand Mr. Resgar, the postmaster general, are backwan speaking their sentiments concerning the Presiden ate Confederacy. Poor man, what a downful Fortress Monroe covers over an area of seven

acres, and one is struck with its massive walls and the beautiful shade trees inside, with walks and and green plats-all neat and tidy-and the officer dences, constituting a little village of itself-for I we mitted inside yesterday, and got a hasty glance. s another strong fort going up called the Rip R. is situated a mile south of Fortress Monroe. Obtaining leave of absence for a day, I took a toweek up the James to Richmond. In passing noble river many localities are pointed out and berland, Congress and Florida, reminding us of the State has just held a Convention in this old Dutch city. and triumphant encounter of the Monitor with the Merrimac, as we pass Hampton Roads, leaving New Many bloody conflicts are before us as we look out; Deep Bottom, Chapin's Farm, Howlett House, France ling, Drury's Bluff, Dutch Gap, City Point, and all the the woods on each side, the scene of General Butler very successful campaign, sleep the remains of brave

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Landing at the steamboat wharf at Richmond, and ceeding up Main Street, the widespread rules for miles is really astonishing, and makes one feel and sick at heart, and to ask, why was this? I visited Prison and Castle Thunder, and more loathson flishy places cannot elsewhere be found; called at the a dence of J. Davis, now Gen. Halleck's headquaren. the capitol grounds may be seen the splendid equenthe three remaining pedestals?

Some portions of Richmond are still beautiful as

weet fragrance of the magnolia was delightful is dewy freshness of the morning. I took the cars for teraburg, and went over the battle grounds, and renthe boat at City Point. June 23d, 1865.

A PROPOSED CONVENTION MR. EDITOR:-Much discussion has been going, for nearly four years past, in relation to the co prospects of New England Methodism. I observe in good and intelligent men, in nearly all parts of our wa are noticing the same prominent and important facts is reasoning upon them in a similar manner, and are meto similar conclusions. But still, for the want of me advice and consultation, there is no concert of action remedy acknowledged evils, and to provide for acknowledged edged exigences and perils. In a conversation with Webber, of the Maine Conference, last winter, he nosed a Convention of New England Methodists, lay and clerical, for the free discussion and settlement have since made this suggestion to several influ brethren, and all concur. Two important ecclesias conventions have lately been held, one by the Unitare

n New York, and one by the Congregationalists in B ton. Both of these were for organization. But we to none for this purpose. Our organization is about a feet as the wisdom and power of man can well make But we are sadly failing in its use. A Convention, in fore, at some central point, to discuss the state of is tion, Ministerial Support, the Working of the President Support, the Working of the President Stationing System. subject of Transfers, the subject of Education and Ministerial Education in particular, our approaching tenary, together with such other questions as might a up, as it might lead to the formation of an average open upon all these points, might be attended with great a lasting good. Let the brethren say if we shall have it

Little Compton, R. I., June 22.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE CHURCES The Boston Journal says " the camp ground at Mr. Vineyard has been purchased for \$1,200 by the Viney Camp Meeting Association." The Pacific Methodist College at Vacaville, Cal.

destroyed by fire on the morning of the 29th of in ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS OF IRELAND.—T

ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS OF IRELAND.—The lowing statistics are taken from the Irish Almans Official Directory:—Members of the Established Communder, say 600,000; Presbyterians, 520,000; Disser 76,000; total of Protestants, about a million and a quer Roman Catholics, about four millions and a half. The tablished church has two archbishops, the bishops, the clergy; net annual income, some £700,000 per and The Presbyterians receive from government a redomm (which originated in a small gift of Charles III of the Secret Service money) of £40,000 a year, grabout £70 to each minister. The Catholics have about £70 to each mini archbishops, twenty-four bishops, (all appointed by Pope,) about 3,000 priests, and numerous monks, for and numerous monks, for and numerous monks, for a superior and numerous monks, for a su

There is a Moslem Mission Society in existence. headquarters in London. Their proposed work is conversion to Christianity of two hundred million

Prof. B. T. Hoyt, of the Indiana Asbury University was in our office last week. He with his family will no the summer vacation of thirteen weeks amidst the bull ful breezes of New England. The Professor's physical s rounded out to plumpness at all points, and and appear to need any additional health. The scale rate his gravity at full 200 nounds avoirdupois. Ex-Governor Wright, of Indiana, has received the

ointment of United States Minister to Prussia, 8 post which he has already filled with great satisfaction, but Rev. Thomas Bowman, D.D., President of Infa Asbury University, appointed by the General Confer a delegate with Bishop Janes to the British Coefee will be detained from discharging that pleasant de

sickness in his family. The Springfield Union says, the Rev. Wm. N. Methodist minister at Darien, Ct., while walking " New York and New Haven track on the the 27th at.

ron over and killed by a gravel train. The Hon. John P. Hale, our new minister to Spit. Boston with his family on Wednesday, the 218, Africa, on his way to Madrid. The Rev. Henry N. Spikes, of Baltimore Confes

astor of East Washington M. E. Church, died of [7 lay, June 20, after an illness of several weeks. The Rev. Wm . Day, pastor of Hedding M. E. Jersey City, left for Europe on the 24th ult, in the City of London, his church baving kindly indicate and friends of his youth.

The Wesleyen Times of June 12, says that the W. M. Punshon is, and has been for some time, and from illness of a serious character." The death is announced of the Rev. W. M. Hell ton, D.D., LL D, a prominent minister of the Prican Free Church of Scotland, and Professor of Section 1 atic Theology in the Glasgow Free Church College

ace, died recently at the age of 61. His best most remains in the present Crystal Palace at Spice

lence and knighthood. Mr. Charles Waterton, a distinguished n with an accident by falling from a rustic bridge st

a small stream which runs into the upper end of surrounding the hall, and the shock which his sym tained was too great for him to rally from. ralist Mr. Waterton was world-renowned. Rev. Henry Smith, D D, formerly presiden

etta College, has accepted a call to fill the profess
of Sacred Rhetoric and Ecclesiastical History Gen. Cox, the Union candidate for Gor

is a young man of about 38 years; of great a thorough education; has served in the old where he ranked as a leader among the radicals, served from the commencement of the preson as Colonel, then as a Brigadier, and now as a Me eral of Volunteers. His services in the arm! Finney, formerly of Oberlin College, in which whites are admitted on equal terms.

WEEKLY SUMMARY. Miscellaneous

THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL .- Sanford Conover to Canada after testifying against the conspirators. Since his return he has been before the court again. He testifies that he met Tucker, Sanders, Carroll, Pullin, Wescott and a number of others, when he was in Canada. When they learned that he had testifled against them, they threatened to kill him, and, presenting pistols at his head, they made him subscribe to an affidavit that he had testified to

The evidence is all in on both sides. The counsel for the defense made the plea that a military court had no inrisdiction in the case. Mr. Bingham, Special Judge Advocate, replied that the conspirator who assassinated the President was not arrested by civil process, but was this an act of neurnation ? Who in all this land is hold enough or base enough to assert it? If the President is instified in this act, what law condemns him for arresting in like manner, and subjecting to trial according to military laws, all other parties to this conspiracy ! Another 115 trees belonging to him. point made by Mr. Bingham was that all the proclamations the President issued during the rebellion for the suppression of the same, and among them the one providing for the trial of all rebels and insurgents and their aiders and abettors by court martial or military commission, were accepted by Congress; also that the Supreme Court had decided that so much of these proclamations as provided for these courts martial, or military commissions, needed

June 29th. It is understood that they have found a verpromulgated for some days.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT .- A newspaper correspondent writing from Columbia, S. C., says the very mention of negro suffrage raises a breeze among the citizens. He thinks they would in time become reconciled to it on con-ditions. Restricting the right to those who can read and rule, and that it would apply to a larger proportion of whites than of blacks, because the negroes are so earnest in their desire for knowledge. A prominent member of the South Carolina delegation to Washington, said that "Under no circumstances will the native-born citizens of South Carolina ever allow the negroes to vote in that State. We will not tolerate such legislation."

REBEL CRAFTINESS .- Jeff. Thompson said to his solyears before the fighting began." But it still appears that leading rebels are trusting in the nower of the tonguethe lying, the perjured tongue. For example, General Wells, Provost Marshal General of the defenses south of

Very soon after the fall of Richmond I became aware that many of the leading secessionists, despairing of re-sisting by force of arms the power of the government, had determined to attempt by policy what force could not do. Therefore it was that soon after that event these persons considerable in number and in such concert as to indicate giance. The election of members of the Legislature was soon to be held, and among those who announced thom-selves as candidates were some who had uniformly refused to take the oath, and preferred to lose their property and be separated from their families rather than acknowledge the supremacy of the Government of the United States."

GOLD AT THE SOUTH .- F. C. Barber & Son, exchange brokers of Augusta, Ga., have published a list of prices of gold for Confederate notes from January 1st, 1861, to May 1st, 1865. The price of gold started at 5c premium; Dec. 15th it was 30c premium; June 15th. 1862. it was \$2 in notes for one in gold ; July 15th, 1863, it was \$10 for one; Jan. 1st, 1864, it opened at \$21 for one, but went down to \$18; May 15th, went up again to \$20; December 31st, it was \$51 for one; Jan. 1st, 1865, it opened at \$60 for one, and went down, Feb. 15th, to \$46; April the 4th of July, as the "Lincoln Memorial Temple;" the day until May 1st, when the last sale was made for \$1,200

THE STATES OF THE UNION .- The following is a list of the States constituting the Union, with the dates of their pianist. It is said that she never sang with more genuine

lmission:	
Delaware,	December 7, 1787
Pennsylvania,	December 12, 1787
New Jersey,	December 13, 1787
Georgia,	January 2, 1788
Connecticut,	January 9, 1788
Massachusetts,	February 6, 1798
Maryland,	April 28, 1788 May 23, 1788
South Carolina,	May 23, 1788
New Hampshire,	June 21, 1788
Virginia,	June 26, 1788 July 26, 1788
New York,	July 26, 1788
North Carolina, Nov. 2	1, November 21, 1789
Rhode Island,	May 29, 1790
Vermont	March 4 1701
Kentucky,	June 1, 1792
T cumpases,	June 1, 1796
Ohio,	November 29, 1802
Louisiana,	April 8, 1812
Indiana,	December 11, 1816
Mississippi,	December 10, 1817
Illinois,	December 3, 1818
Alabama,	December 14, 1819
	March 15, 1820
Missouri,	August 10, 1821
Arkansas,	June 15, 1836
Michigan,	January 26, 1837
Florida,	March 3, 1845
Texas,	December 29, 1845
Iowa,	December 28, 1846
Wisconsin,	May 29, 1848
California,	September 9, 1850
Minnesota,	December, 1857
Oregon,	December, 1858
Kansas,	March, 1862
West Virginia,	February or March, 1853
	October, 1864
E. summer Osses	O M- O 1

FAREWELL ORDER OF GEN. MEADE .- On the 28th of June Gen Meade issued his farewell order to the Army of the Potomac, having then been in command two years ending that day. The last sentence of the order is as fol-"Soldiers :- Having accomplished the work set before us, having vindicated the honor and integrity of our government and flag, let us return thanks to Almighty God for is blessing in granting us victory and peace; and let us earnestly pray for strength and light to discharge our duties as citizens as we have endeavored to discharge them as soldiers."

last week to be about to sail from New York to Newport, thence to Boston and to Halifax ; and if she worked to the satisfaction of the officers, she would boldly steam for Europe. None, it is said, feel more confident of the success of the voyage than the officers commanding the craft. RESTRICTIONS REMOVED -President Johnson issued a proclamation, on the 24th of June, removing all restrict

tions on trade with the States lately in rebellion, excepting certain articles contraband of war. Political.

The Union party in Kentucky are making a vigorous campaign—in view of the coming August election in that State—in favor of the amendment of the Federal Constiation abolishing slavery. It is thought that they will

secure the Legislature and the ratification. On the 28th of June Hon. Paul Dillingham was now inated for Gov. of Vermont, by the Republican Stat Convention. The Convention passed a resolution adve-

General Schenck is said to be in the field as competito with Hon. John T. Sherman for the next Ohio United

June 27th, the Vermont Democratic Convention nominated C. N. Davenport for Governor. In their resolutions they charge the war with all its evil consequences to a dis-regard of the principles of the "National Democratic Party." They advocate the immediate transfer of the government of the States lately in rebellion to the people thereof who will take the oath of allegiance, excepting the ignorant negro. They thank President Johnson for his wise and Constitutional policy," and promise to support him if he maintains it; and thank the soldiers for their

Foreign.

ENGLAND .- The London Daily News hopes Jeff. Davis will escape punishment, but then it admits that "if Mr. Davis is to be saved it must be by the exercise of a magnanimity of which no State of European Christendom af

noble part in " one of the worst civil wars the world has

The London correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazetts, speaking of the forthcoming Parliamentary elections, says: "The number of the men who are auxious to get at a cost of an average of \$15,000 each, into a body where they work hard without pay-simply for the glory of the thing-is remarkable. The non-payment of members secures that only rich men shall get there, and keeps the House of Commons what it is -the most aristocratic and powerful club in the world. It is remarkable that the great brewers all go, some time or other, to Parliament."

The occupants of the house where President Lincoln died, have sent to the Treasury Department a bill of \$550 for alleged damages to sheets, pillow-cases and carpets, during the ten hours the house was occupied by the dying President and his distinguished attendants. The natriotic occupants of the house have made considerable money by showing the room where the President died, at fifty cents

The Army of the Potomac, which originally consisted of seven corps, and which at one time numbered over

War department, be reduced to three divisions of 16,000 men altogether.

Gen. Hartsuff, commanding at Petersburg, Va, has forbidden any more meetings of planters to fix prices for labor of negroes, or to make distinction prejudicial to their interests. No difference in the rate of compensation for the same labor by whites and blacks is to be allowed. During the thirty days ending June 28th, the Quartermaster has discharged from the government employ one thousand vessels of all descriptio

A letter from Charleston, S. C., states that the military commissions-appointed to witness paid labor contractsare doing much good in various parts of the State. Planters are trying to engage labor for next fall. The field crops are thriving. Many families are gaining the pursued by the military power, captured and slain. Was necessaries of life by carrying fruit and vegetables a score of miles and selling them to the soldiers.

> Some scoundrels who wanted to have revenge on Landlord Hill, of the Mason House, Norhampton, Mass., for his temperance principles and actions, girdled and ruined

> It is stated that the real estate owners of Richmond formed a secret league not to sell land to Northerners; and that is what caused the high price of real estate im-mediately after the capture of the place. Prices are rea-

The colored people of Columbus, S. C., held a business like meeting, June 20th, to make arrangements for the celebration of the 4th of July. Their speeches, and their proceedings generally, showed that they knew what they were doing. They decided to give a dinner to the Federal dict of guilty against all the prisoners, but it will not be garrison in the city, and \$400 were raised on the spot, The chivalry of South Carolina's capital became n excited when the colored people began to assemble, thinking that the meeting was for the purpose of debating the suffrage question.

Forty miles of the Union Pacific Railroad, running from Kansas City to Lawrence, Kansas, have been accepted by the United States Commissioners. This acceptance has placed in the hands of the company the means to purchase the iron for sixty miles of road.

The Russian plague is extending westward. Some say t is the same as that which visited London a century ago. They kill pigs by steam in Chicago. A great iron claw, with five fingers, hooks out the pigs which are quarreling in the pen below, and lifts the porkers to a gibbet near by, and then plunges them again into stalding water. By the diers: "We cannot get by talking what we have failed to help of the machine fifty porcines are scalded, scraped, win with our arms; and the matter was talked over forty cleaned, split, and heng in rows ready for salting within

The city fathers of Bangor, Me., are model parents They have ordered to be placed at several convenien points on the public streets large tanks, to be filled daily with pure water, and supplied with tee for the relief of the thirsty people. One of the citizens furnishes part of the

At a grand regatta, a few weeks ago, at Bordeaux, New York yacht beat all the best yachts built in France. One of the lions at Washington just now is a cow which has marched with Sherman's army since November 19th. 1864, and has traveled in all 1220 miles. She has constantly given from five to six quarts of milk daily. She has been presented to the Soldiers' Home.

Choice table butter, at Portland, Me., was quoted as oringing 20 to 25 cents per pound at wholesale, and store outter 16 to 18 cents, and this was an advance in prices. As late as the latter part of June, the President had granted only 125 special pardons.

General Grant's monthly pay, income tax deducted, \$1,062 70. This sum is exclusive of commutation rations, etc., which amount to nearly as much more. Ford's Theatre at Washington was to be dedicated on

20th it was \$100 for one. It then rose \$100 and \$200 a military authorities have relinquished possession after holding it seventy-five days Jenny Lind Goldschmidt sang recently at a concert in

London, to introduce to the public Herr Labor, a blind inspiration and fervor. President Johnson has ordered that any rebel making

application for pardon shall apply to the Provisional Gov ernor of the State where he belongs. The Governor shall collect evidence of the applicant's past and present con duct, and shall express his opinion as to whether the person will make a good citizen or not, and then transmit the evidence and the opinion to the President, who will take final action in the matter. This mode of procedure will

Judge Bingham, in his review of the conspiracy cases, said there was positive proof on the record to show that the rebel chief Jeff. Davis sanctioned these crimes committed. He maintained that whatever was done by one of the conspirators equally affects all.

The rebel Gen. Beauregard said in Savannah, "When I get to Massachusetts my first act shall be to blow Plymouth Rock out of existence." Government has a dispatch in its possession in which the same rebel urges the Confederate Congress to pass an act to hang the Union

for a million dollars to procure the assassination of Pres ident Lincoln, Wm. H. Seward and Andrew Johnson was taken from the Old Capitol Prison, June 30th, and sent to Alabama for trial. We see it recorded that a soap peddler was recently

caught at sea during a storm, when he saved his life by taking a cake of his soap and washing himself ashore. The soap or the story must have been made from strong

he United States, has arrived in Havana.

The reports of the rough treatment of Jeff. Davis. hich have been freely circulating, are set at rest by a dispatch from Fortress Mouroe, which states positively that he is not in irons, but has roomy and comfortable quarters. His health is good, much better than when he arrived there, and he seems to be in a calmer frame of

In the course of the next six weeks nearly all the genral hospitals will have been broken up. Convalescent patients are being discharged or transferred as fast as po sible. There are about 10,000 sick in hospital at present

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED, to July 1.

C Andrews 2-J C Ayer & Co-W E Brewer-K S Best—G
H Brown—L B Bates—D M Barber—L R S Brewster—A C
Coult—W B Crook—A Caldwell—J Clark—W H Crawford
—K F Clarke—G S Doarborn—R Edgerly—G F Rillot—L
Fisk—S V Ge r₃—P W Graves—A C Godfrey—P Gibbs—M
D Herrick—Thos Horn—E F Hinks—H T Jones—W S Jones
—E K Jones—P T Kenney—A B Lovewell—W F Lacount—
J H Mason—J W Mowry—W Mugridgs—C A P unner—G
Pratt—E Pearce—W W Fhipps—D C Raymond—S D Simonds
—M W Smith—E Smith—Wm Trewin—S F Upham—A Wasgatt—J Wilson.

Lotters Received from June 25 to July 1.

8 Aliem—H B Abbott—B S Arey—H Alien—M C Abbott 24—
8 Aliem—H B Abbott—B S Arey—H Alien—M C Abbott 24—
8 Aliem—H B Abbott—B S Arey—H Alien—M C Abbott 24—
8 B S Alexander—L Ba Aker & Co—E D Beard—A P Bragg—J
H Bonney—W R Burnbam 2—C Briggs—H L Bray—N Bean—
6 W Ballou—Z H Bidr—D K Banstor—E Beaton—F P Ball
—A W Chase—S W Coggeshall—A L Call—V A Cooper—A C
Coult—C & Chase Jr—J N Collier—J P Clark—S B Currir—N
B Cummings—G C Crane—E A Chase—J W Case—J L Duston
D J B Durkee—J L Duston—E Davies—R Donkersley—L 8
Dudley—C U Dusning—L Damon—J L Duston—H G Day—S
C Elliott—J Enright—E B Fletcher—E Fenne—J Fletcher—
J Fawcett—S S Gross—E L Goddard 2—T Gifford—A Hatch
—I Haynes—J Hooper—J M Haskell—E F Hiuks—C Hammond—C D I Bigraham—E K Jenniss—A B Lovewell—A R
Lunt—W F Lacontt—A L Ladd—I Le Baron—A G Minet—A
Monroe—G C Mason—E Merrism, Jr—W E Niles—C H Newell—G C Noyes—C Nason—W J Olmsted—W B Olds—A W
Hostell—W P Ray—R A Rich—P Rowell
—S W Robinson—D S Steele—J G Smith—J C Stevens—G L
Sleeper—Le Roy Sargent—B P Spalding—J Sanborn—G S
Stevens—J N Short—A B Strode—T J Truc—L W Upham—
S R Wooden—J M Woodbury—J Williams—E W Hilmss—E
S R Weeden—J M Woodbury—J Williams—E W Hilmss—E

Special Motices.

HEBALD CALENDAR. Ministerial Association, at Access, N. H., July 12, 13.
Wesleyan University Commencement Exercises, July 16-20.
Ministerial Association, at Dexter, Me., Aug. 15, 16.
Camp Meeting, at Epping, N. H., begins Aug. 21.
Camp Meeting, at Hamilton, Muss., begins Aug. 28.
Camp Meeting, at East Poland, Me., begins Aug. 28.
Camp Meeting, at East Poland, Me., begins Aug. 28.
Camp Meeting, at Sterling Junction, Ms., begins Aug. 28.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS. GARDINER DISTRICT—[Change of time.]

July—Waterford and Otisfield, 15, 16; Monmouth and
Lecds, 22, 23; Lewiston and Anburn, 29, 30.

August—Brunswick and Harpewell, 5, 6; Bath and West
Bath, 12, 13; Gardiner, 19, 20.

The preachers will please observe that these appointments

SANDWICH DISTRICT-SECOND QUARTER. SANDWICH DISTRICT—SECOND QUARTER.

July—Marian. 8, 9; Middleboro', evening, 8; East Weymouth, 15, 16; Hingham, P. M., 16; North Cohasset, evening,
16; Hull, 17; Scituate, 18; South Scituate, 19; Fembroke, 20;
West Duxbury, 21; Marshield, 22, 23; Duxbury, P. M., 23;
Plymouth, ecning, 23; North Easton Village, 29, 30; North
Easton, P. M., 30; Stoughton, evening, 30.

**Legust—North Bridgewater, 5, 6; Northwest Pridgewater,
F. M., 6; Cochesset, evening, 6; East Bridgewater, 7.

[To be continued.]

THOMAS ELY.

CLAREMONT DISTRICT—SECOND QUARTER.

July—Decring, 8,9; Brookline, 15, 16, Bro. Eaton; Rindge,
14, 16, Bro. Chandler; Peterboro', 15, 16; Goffstown, 22, 23;
Cornish, 29, 30, A. M.; Claremont, 28, 36, P. M.; 80. Acworth,
30, Bro. Bailay; Sunapse, 30, Bro. Eastman (Conf. Aug. 4);
Newport, 30, Bro. Dismore (Conf. Aug. 4).

August—Alstead, 6, A. M.; Marlow, 6, 6, P. M.; Stoddard,

THOMAS ELY.

6, evening; Unity, 12, 13, A. M.; No. Charleston, 12, 15, P. M.; Nashna Chestnat Street, 20, P. M., E. Adams; Lowell Street, 20, P. M., E. Adams (these Conferences will be appointed hereafter); Hudson, 26, 27.

September—Henniker, 2, 3; Lebanon, 9, 10; No. Enfield, 10, A. M.; Bro. Bryrant; North Grantham, 16, 17, A. M.; Croyden, 17, P. M.; Winchester, 2, 24; Chesterfield, 24, evening; Ketne, 23, 24, A. M., Uro. Quimby; Marboro', 25, 28, P. M. Bro. Quimby, October—Hillsboro' Bridge, 1, A. M.; Hillsboro' Centre, 1, P. M.; East Washington, 1, evening; South Antrim, 7, 5, A. M.; North Branch, 8, P. M.; Canaan Street, 14, 15, A. M.; East Causan, 14, 15, P. M.; Concord, June 27.

J. Thurston.

ANNUAL EXERCISES OF THE WESLEYAN UNI-VERSITY FOR 1865. Price Orations of the Literary Societies, Thursday, July 13th, 7.30 P. M. ize Declaration of the Junior and Sophomore Classes, 17, July 14th, 7.30 P. M. Baccalaureate Sermon, Sunday, July 16th, 10.30 A. M., Rev. Oseph Cummings, D.D.
Address before the Missionary Lyceum, Sunday, July 16th, 230 P. M., by Rev. George Peck, D.D.
Address before the United Literary Societies, Monday, July 17th, 7.30 P. M.; Orator, Kev. Wm. R. Clark; Poet, Rev. George Lansing Taylor,
Meeting of the Joint Board of Trustees and Visitors, Tueslay, July 18th, 3 P.M.
Septennial Festival of the Mystical Seven, Tuesday, July 18th, 2.30 P. Septembial Festival of the Mysikas Several Rh. 2.30 P. M. Addresses before the Pai Upsilon Fraternity, Tuesday, Justin R. Addresses before the Pai Upsilon Fraternity, Tuesday, Justin Royceser. Business Meeting and Anniversary of the Alumni Association, Wednesday, July 19th, 10 A. M. ohn K. Round. Reunion of the Classes of 1849, '50, '55, '55 and '42, Wednes-ay, July 19th. Commencem at Concert, Wednesday, July 19th, 7.50 P. M. Alumol Festival, Wednesday, July 19th. Commencement, Thursday, July 20th, 1865. Music by the

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES OF PROVIDENCE CONERENCE SEMINARY AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE.—
abbath evening, July 9th, Sermon by Rev. Joseph Cumings, D.D.
Monday, A. M. and P. M., Examination of Classes,
Monday evening, Lecture by Joseph B. Lyman, A. M.
Tuesday, A. M., Examination of Classes, continued.
Tuesday, P. M., Lecture by Hon. Sidney Dean.
Tuesday evening, Lecture by Hev. T. J. St. John, A. M.
Wednesday morning Annual Exhibition.
Wednesday, P. M., Meeting of the Trustees.
J. T. EDWARDS, Principal.

EWBURY SEMINARY AND FEWALE COLLEGE EINSTITUTE—ANTIVERSARY EXERCISES.—Jul ATE INSTITUTE—ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES—July 8, at 5; P. M., Sermon before the Graduating Class.
July 10 and 14 Examinations.
July 11, at 7; P. M., Address before the Æsthetic Society, by Ruv. N. E. Cobleigh, D. D.
July 12, at 10 A. M., Exercises of the Graduating Classes.
Meeting of Lustince Trustees, at No. 1, July 11, at 6, P. M.
Newbury, V2., June 21.

2t. GEO. C. SMITH.

Marriages.

In this city, June 21, by Rev. J. A. M. Chapman, James W. Lu ther, of North Scituate, R. I., to Sarah Adulside, eldest daughter of Wm. H. Briggs, Esq. of Attleboro', Mass. June 28th, by Rev. J. A. M. Chapman, Mr. Lomuel A. Newcomb to Mrs. Eliza H. Atwood, both of Welifieet, Mass. June 26, by Rev. T. N. Haskell, Lucius C. Curtis, Esq., to Miss Mary S. Holland, all of Boston.
In Ashburnham. June 27, by Rev. M. Webster, Mr. Nathan Eaton, of Melrose, to Miss Mary I. Maynard. of Ashburnham. In Loomingter, June 20, by Rev. T. J. Abbott. Capt. John L. Lock, of Loudon, N. H., to Miss Susan M. French, of L. In Kennebunkport, Me., June 21, by Rev. A. Moore, Capt. Robert Towne to Miss Hannah Haney, all of K.
In Jav, Mc., June 19, by Rev. C. Stone, Geo. K. Taylor, of Hampden, to Miss Elien E. Parker of Jay.
In Otisfield, Mc., June 44, by Rev. A. B. Lovewell, Mr. John A. Upton to Miss Martha E. Knight, daughter of Merrill Knight, Esq., all of Otisfield.

Deaths.

In East Poland, Me., June 19th, of diphtheria and croup Lizzie W., daughter of Rev. L. B. and S. A. Knight aged year and 8 months.

The Markets.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET. WEDNESDAY, June 28, At market for the current week: Cattle, 1304; Sheep and tle, 20; Working Oxen and Northern Cattle, 193. Cattle ft over from last week 5 ; Swine, 2176. PRICES—Beef Cattle—Extra \$13.00 @ 13.50 ; first quali \$13.25 g 12.75; second quality 11.00g 12.00; third quality, \$00.56 g 10.50 F 100 hs (the total weight of Hides, Tallow, and dress

Wool Sheep Skins-1.50 & \$3.00; Sheared Sheep Skins 25 Calf Skins-16 a 17c W Th.

Calf Skins—18 @ 17c P fb.

There is a larger supply of Cattle in market this week than sere was last, and not much if any difference in quality. Pries remain unchauged. Trade has been very active and near-y all the Western Cattle were sold before night yesterday. There may have been some few cattle sold higher this week han they did last, but not enough to make any es - Most of the small Cattle that come to market at this

ason of the year are bought up to slaughter.

Working Oxen—There is but a few pairs in market. Holdrs are asking from \$175 to \$300 W pa Much Cows — Sales ordinary \$35 gs 60; extra \$70 g 95.
Prices of Milch Cows depend altogether upon the fancy of Mich Cows — Sales ordinary \$35 @ 60; extra \$70 @ 95.

Prices of Mich Cows depend altogether upon the fancy of the purchaser.

The Peruvian Syrup

The Peruvian Syrup

Is a PROTECTED solution of the PROTOXIDE OF IRON,

A NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE that strikes at the

Lamos at 3-1-3 p neud.

Swine—Wholesale, 12 @ 13e w fb; retail 12 @ 16e w fb;
arso Store Hogs 114 @ 12e w fb. Columbia County Spring
gs—wholesale, 20 to 23 cents w fb; retail, 23 to 25 cents w RETAIL PRICE.



Business Motices.

pecame deservedly so popular as DR. MOTT'S VEGETABLI LIVER PILLS. They are composed of vegetable extracts which dissolve in the stomach with less pain than any other Pill. Those who have used them once will not use any other when these can be procured. They are for sale by druggists generally, and their sale will be unsurpassed by any other Pill

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD .- To those no uainted with the article, it may seem rather strange, if no ep language, to assert of the famous FAMILY DYE COL ons of Howe & Stovens, that they are the best and cheapest in the world; but such is the case in point of fact, as can be demonstrated by the manufacturers. The significant circum-atance that no others are used or can be sold where these are to be had, needs no comment. They are a saving of 80 per ent., and will dye silk, woolen, cotion, feathers, bonne doves, and hundreds of other materials, will not injure t most fragile rexture, are ready for use in a few moments, a

DR. HALL'S BALSAN.—The proprietors do not claim that it is modicine is infallible, but refer to the certificates of claimsuched citizens, well known to the public, for abundan roof that it has been remarkably successful, and is therefor well worth a fair trial.

July 5.

MANY things have been resorted to in vain for beautifying How often the people seem to live as though their happines epended upon the amount of money which they are laboring

PINEAPPLE CIDER.-Dr. Talbot's concentrated Medica

PINEAPPLE CIDER.—Dr. Talbot's concentrated Medical Plucapple Cider will cure you if you are sick; and if you are well will prevent sickness. See notice in Zion's Herald from Jan 1st to June 1st. Send for circular. One onnee sample bottle mailed free, on receipt of 30 cents for postage. B. T. Babbit, 61 to 74 Washington Street, New York.

Geo. C. Goodwin & Co. and M. S. Burr & Co., Wholesale A. ents for New England.

July 5.

tantly, and is not liable to be mistaken for anything else. Is asily prepared and used, and does rapid execution. Each heet will attract and kill a Quart of Flies—and promotes ulet in reading, peace while you est, and the comforts of a Sold by all Druggists.

ELEGANT CARPETS CHEAP.—An invoice of English Ta-

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.—The entire stock of a manufacturer for sale at the manufacturer's prices, by the New England Carpet Company, 78 Manover Street.

CINTLEMEN who appreciate Fushionable and well made Clothes, are invited to visit our Store. We guarantee satisfaction in all cases, or the money refunded. We engage to give you the most stylish, thorough-made and best-fitting guarments and on better terms than goods of like quality can be obtained alsowhere. We bay and sell for cash, make no bad dobts, and are always able to purchase our goods at the best possible sets. best possible rates. We occupy spacious Chamber rent, and are not obliged to charge our custome profit to offset bad debts and maintain a showy esta

Chambers 140 Washington Street,
Nearly opposite School Street.

Boston.
Feb. 15. COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP .- This celebrated Toilet BOAP, n such universal demand, is made from the choicest mater s mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. 17. Feb. 1.

A SPECIFIC FOR NERVOUSNESS - Dodd's Necrine has an A SPECIFIC FOR NERVOUSNESS.—Dodd's Nervine has an established reputation. It cannot fail to benefit any man, or woman, who is afflicted with nervous difficulties in any form. Neuralgia is subducd, pain is amulhilated, an equal circulation of the Nerva Aurals produced, quiet and calm repose vi it the pillow, and the miserable, Irritable, fratful condition of the mind, induced sympathetically by the body, gives place to harmony and peace.

3mos.

June 21.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S DIADEM is resplendent with precious stones, but its royal aplender is transcended by the luxuriant hair with which STRULING'S AMBROSIA crowns the heads of the fair maidens of Columbia. AT ERDUCED PRICES .- Black Silks, Alpaceas, Mohairs

ATLANTIC WHITE LEAD AND LINSEED OIL CO. of New ork, manufacturers of Pure White Lead, Red Lead, LITHARGE, GLASS MAKERS' RED LEAD, ETC. Also, LIN-SEED OIL, RAW, BOILED AND REFINED. For sale by & Co., General Agents, 287 Pearl St., New York

Advertisements.

REMOVAL. We have removed to our New NER OF TEMPLE PLACE.

HOGG, BROWN & TAYLOR.

Chimes. The new and Popular Music Book for Young Folks. "At School, at Home, and Abrond," by the author of The Golden Wreath is meeting with an unprecedented sale. Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand of the Wreath were sold, and the prospect is that a larger number of the Chimes will be balled for. Specimen pages free. Price of the "Chimes" 50 cents. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 27 Washington Street. July 5

SEATS FOR SALE. The Seate in the Meior tun, Tremont Temple. These seats are circular, with Iron arms; are well calculated for a Church or Hall. They can be arranged to cover a space of 40 by 60, 50 by 80. These seats are built of the best material, and can be had at a very low price. Apply to Superintendent Tremont Temple. July 5

THE MOST WONDERFUL INVENTION OF MORRILL'S PETROLEUM STOVE. One of the most brilliant triumphs of American genius.
IT COOKS, WASHES AND IRONS

TT COOKS, WASHES AND IRONS
WITHOUT COAL, WOOD OR GAS!

Does the work easter, quicker, better, and with as little expense as any known method; and in its use, without a Radiator, does not perceptibly affect the temperature of the room, while it may be used with a Radiator to heat a room in a very short time. It is also perfectly free from soot, ashes and smoke, and masks no unpleasant small. moke, and makes no u Warerooms, No. 136 Bromfield Street, Boston.

MPORTANT TO ALL INVALIDS. The great Iron as a Medicine
Is well known, and acknowledged by all medical men. The
difficulty has been to obtain such a preparation of it as will
enter the circulation, and assimilate at once with the blood,
This point, as Dr. Hayes, Mussachusetta State Chemist, has

een attained in the Peruvian Syrup, by a combination in

cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Fever and Ague Chronic Diarrhess, Loss of Energy, Low Spirits. The Peruvian Syrup ures Nervous Affections, Female Complaints, Scrofula, Bolls, Scurvy, and all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

The Peruvian Syrup is a SPECIFIC for all diseases originating in a BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD, or accompanied by Debility or a Low To all the Weak, the Worn, and the Weary.

To all the Weak, the Worn, and the Weary. The following VOLUNTARY testimony is from the Boston Recorder of August 12, 1861:

"The Peruvian Syrup is one of the few advertised mediches which is worthy of notice, and a personal trial of it for many years has shown us that it possesses all the qualities claimed by its proprietors. As a tonic in cases of impaired health or weakened constitutions, it has no superior. Unlike most Tonics and Bitters, it is entirely free from alcohol, and brandy in all cases where these have been prescribed for weakness and debility. The certificates of Dr. Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetts, and of Dr. Chilton, the celebrated chemist of New York, agreed that there is in its composition no vagetable or mineral poison, or objectionable substance whatever. Its principal ingredient is a sait of the Protoxide of Iron, so combined and protected as to form a durable and palatable medicine. We can most unhesitatingly recommend the all the weak the wears and the wears.

it to all the weak, the worn and the weary. We make these remarks voluntarily, and of our own prompting, having righly experienced its benefits."

For sale by SETH W FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont Street Boston, J. P. DINSMORE, 32 Dey Street, New York, and by all druggists.

4t

July 5

U.S. 7.30 LOAN. Third Series. \$230,000, the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of the United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent, interest per annum, known as the

7.80 LOAN. These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are con-vertible at the option of the helder into U. S. 5-20 Six per cent. Gold Bearing Bonds.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-thirties will commence on the lat of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of laterest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of

Less than \$20,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being abanched, will all be subscribed for within sixty days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a

ORGAN POR SALE. A First Class Organ, now in use in the North Ressell Street M. E. Church, may be bought cheap if applied for immediatoly. For particulars and terms, apply to Sup. Fancull Hall Market, Boston.

Advertisements.

THE TRAVELING BOOK-AGENTS GUIDE AND INSTRUCTOR. Containing the simple rules and tethod pursued with such well known success by Mr. Wil-am Hart, for Twenty Years a Canvasser for some of the liam Hart, for Twenty Years a Canvasser for tome of the Leading Publishing Houses in the Northern, Middle and Western States; with Remarkable Illustrations of Good Forme; Hints as to the Most Lerirable Sections to be Canvas

nd Dispatch, etc., etc.

This is the only Manual of the kindever published, and will found of peculiar value to those canvassers already under ay, as well as to soldiers and others intending to engage in a usiness now so wide-pread, and, when rightly understood lucrative. A very timely Hand-Book. 2 Sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price, 15 Cents, 10. C. COLESWORTHY, PUBLISHER 66 Cornhill, Bosto July 8

COMPLETE, ONLY AUTHENTICATED AND

OMPLETE, ONLY AUTHENTICATED AND
RELIABLY ALLUSTRATED LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLNPresenting his early history, political career, and speeches
in and out of Congress; also, a general view of his policy as
Fresident of the United States; with his messages, proclamations, letters, etc., and a history of his eventful administration, and of the scenes attendant upon his tragle and lamented
demise. By Joseph H. Barrett, Commussioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C. Nearly ready, in one volume of
over 700 pags a cetavo.

Embos-acd Cloth, \$2; Sheep, Library Style, \$3.50; printed
on extra fine paper and bound in half calf, \$5. German Edition, fifty ceats higher on each style of binding.

This work is reliable and authentic It was written by the
gentleman whose name it bears, and the data concerning the
material points of Mr. Lincoln's early bistory and political
career (it is not now improper to mention.) was furnished by
himself to Mr. Barrett, who for several years stood in confdential relations to the late President. The author has resided
in Washington from the very beginning of the administration,
and has explored the records of the War Office for fact; and had
access to other sources of information not usually accessible.
Interwoven with the marrative, in chronological order, are
full extracts from Mr. Lincoln's speeches, thus, embodying
his views in the best and most acceptable manner. His administration is elucidated also by intervenying his state papers complete, while the narrative of the author concerning
the great events of the period is clear, concise and admirable.
The portrait is beautifully engraved by Ritche, from a photograph taken by Brady at a sitting arranged for with Mr. Lincoln by the Publishers, Tha likeuses has been pronounced
by many personal friends the best.

The Fublishers immediately upon the decease of Mr. Lincoln by the Publishers, Tha likeuses has been pronounced
by many personal friends the best.

The Fublishers immediately upon the decease of Mr. Lincoln, sent an art

returned.
Sold only by Canvassing Agents. Address MOORE, WILSold Olly by Canvassing Agents. Address MOORE, WILSold & BALDWIN, Publishers, either at 25 West Fourth
Street, Cincinnati, or 60 Walker Street, New York.
July 5. WM. E. HOOPER & SONS, MANUFACTU-TWINES AND NETTING. And dealers in articles used by FISHERMEN. Office, corner of Pratt and South Streets, Baltim June 14 6mos

OLD AND YOUNG SHOULD USE STER. AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR. It prevents or stops the Hair from failing,

Preserves, and renders it Soft and Glossy, and the Head free It is the heat Hair Dressing and Preservative in the world. STERLING'S AMBROSIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Sole Proprietors, 121 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE. THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COM PANY, (Office 39 State Street, Boston,) insure lives Mutual principle. Accumulation—over \$2,900,000, and increasing—for

persons insured.

The greatest risk taken on a life, \$20,000.

The greatest risk taken on a life, \$20,000.

Surplus, a risks. Distribution made Dec. 1, 1863, amounted to \$40 per cent. of premium paid in five years.

Premium may be paid quarterly or semi-annually, when desired, and the amounts not too small.

Forms of application and pamphlets of the Company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the Company, or forwarded by mail, if written for, post-paid.

Willard Phillips. Prest.

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Beal, F. Stevens, Vice Pres't,

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Lamas S. Amourt.

Francis C. Lowell, Francis C. Lowell,
JOSEPH M GIBBENS, Secretary
WM. W. MORLAND, Medical Examiner.
Feb 12

DENTAL NOTICE. DR. E. H. DANIELS

KENNEDY'S SALT-RHEUM OINTMEN CURES EVEN HELOM.

CURES ENTSIFIELIS SORES.

CURES ENTSIFIELIS SORES.

CURES THE SHINGLES.

CURES RINGWOMS.

CURES BORE EYES.

CURES BURNS AND SCALDS.

The most delightfully cooling olimenate ever made.

Sold by all Druggists.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Large Size Bottles, 50 Cents.

Oct 5

DRUNKARD, STOP! Medical science has dem DEUNKARD, STOP! Medical science has demonstrated that Intemperance can be cured. Four thousand who have been cured of it are ready to testify to this important fact. The world is progressing. God through human instrumentalities is giving freedom to millions. Will be forget the Drunkard? Never! The dark clouds that are hanging over the Inebriate's household are being expelled. The "Radical Cure for Drunkenness," prepared by DR. BEERS, 31 ESSEX STREET, is blessing thousands of families. It is perfectly harmless, and can be over without the es. It is perfectly harmless, and can be given without the

N. B. Do not call it "humbug" until you have inquire

DR. WILLIAMS' VEGETABLE BITTERS. The People's remedy. Try it, and, if it does not prove to be all that is claimed for it, then condemn it. This medicine is warranted to cure and cradicate from the system, Liver Complaint, that main wheel of so many diseases: and warranted to cure alsundice in its worst forms, all Billious Diseases, and Foul Stomach, Dyapopaia, Costiveness, Humors of the Blood and Skin, Indigestion, Headaches, Dissiness, Files, Fever and Agme, and all kindred complaints.

KELSET'S VEGETABLE FAIN EXTRACTOR, warranted to cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Fains of all Kinds, Throat Distemper, Disrines, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus of Cramps, and other similar complaints.

Prepared exclusively of DK. H. KELSEY, Lowell, Mass., and for sale by Gro. C. Goodwin & Co., and M. S. Burs & Co., Boston.

THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, having a cash capital of \$200,000,

Silas Pierce,
H. N. Hooper,
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ALBERT BOWKER, President
INVING MORRE, Secretary. EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER. THE LOWE IMPROVED PRINTING PRESSES are the best, cheapest and most durable portable Card and Job Presses ever invented, and have been awarded Silver Medala, You will find a Press a source of pleasure and profit. Many persons are SAVING AND MAKING MONEY by using

DAPER HANGINGS. BEDUCTION OF PRI-CHAS. H. BAKER & CO.

383 Washington St., the largest and best assortments of PAPER HANGINGS CHAS. H. BAKER & CO., 383 Washington Street, Bos REMOVAL! THE WATERMAN KITCHEN FURNISHING STORE

IS REMOVED TO Nos. 5 and 7 Essex Street, The specialty of this establishment (as heretofore) is to urnish the kitchen for beginners, and repleuish those already stablished.

April 12 CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE

Acquired Capital, \$6,030,544. Received for Premiums and interest the past year, \$1,909,71
Amount of Losses, Paid in Dividends the past year that Dividends the past year, \$20,37,87
Total amount of Losses paid to Feb. 1, 1863, 3,476,38
of Of Dividends, 2,409,17
Am't ree'd for Interest the past year, \$523,470 60
Am't of Losses (101 lives)

Advertisements.

DYSPEPSIA, AND DISEASES RESULTING HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness for Weight in the Stomach, Sour Ernetations, Sinking or Finitering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Officult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc.. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Ficah, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Dopression of

pirits.

REMEMBER that this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whiskey, and can't make Drunkards, but is the best Tonic in the World.

BEAD WHO SAYS SO:
From the Rev. Levi G. Beek, Pastor of the Baptist Church,
Pemberton, N.J., formerly of the North Baptist Church,
Philadelphia.

I have known Hoofand's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaintaing this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D.D., Editor of the Encyclo cines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received

not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more read by in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemsker, Esq., for the romoval of this prejudice by proper tests and for encouragement to try them when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by exident called ginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had fiot felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for di-detting me to the use of them.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist

Church.

DR. JACKSON. Dear Sir:—I have been frequently re quested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full contection that, for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. It some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will by very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.

Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD, Eighth, below Coates Street, Philadelphia From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, bles me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by general debility I have been greatly beneated by the the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects on

Yours truly, WARREN RANDOLPH, Germantown, Pa. rom Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding Methodist Epis copal Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson. Dear Sir:—Having used your German Bitters immy family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milestown (Pa.) Baptist Churches. New Rochelle, N. Y.
Dr. C. M. JACKSON. Doar Sir:—I feel it a pleasure thus of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bittors. Some years since, being much afficted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to porsons enfeebled by that tor-menting disease, and have heard from them the most flatter-

g testimonials as to their great value. In cases of genera shility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed. Dr. JACKSON. Dear Sir:-I feel it due to your executen preparation, Hoofand's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and ervous avstem. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of

f their good effects.

Respectfully yours.

T. WINTER. Roxborough. Pa From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church,
Kutstown, Berks County, Pa.

Dr. C. M. Jackson. Respected Sir:—I have been troubled
with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used
any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofined's Bitters.
I am very much improved in health, after having-taken five
bottles. Years, with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

Philadelphia, June 16, 1864. Gentlemen:—I have derived decided benefit from the use of doofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recom-nend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering

om general secondard of the Liver.
Yours truly, rom general debility or from diseases arising from from Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist

Church.

Philadelphia, March 1, 1804.

Gentlemen:—From the many respectable recommendation given to Dr. Hoofand's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to e stomach. D. MERRICK

At from your Hoodand's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and operous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular rolled I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be. Truly your friend.

THOMAS B. PLOMENCE.

From the Hon. Jacob Brome.

Philadelphia, Oct. 7, 1862.

Gentlemen:—In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofand's German Bitters in my family, I have no heaktation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years, standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there have been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it I find it to be an unequaled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers. Truly, yours,

JACOB BROOM, No. 1707 Spruce Street,

P.B.I.C.E.S.

PRICES. Large Size, holding nearly double quantity.) \$1.00 per Bottle—half doz. \$5.00. Small size—75 cents per Bottle—half doz. \$4.00. DEWARE OF COUNTERPRITE

Principal Office and Manufactory,
NO. 631 AECH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

JONES & EVANS, Successors to C. M. J ckson & Co.,
PHOPRIETORS. For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the Uni-GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Borton, Mass., Agents of New England.

Advertisements.

FOR THE NATION! COE'S DYSPEPSIA The World's Great Remedy

DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, DISEASES STOMACH AND BOWELS. PREPARED BY THE PROPRIETORS OF "COE'S COUGH

DYSPETSIA is not only the sure forerunner of death, but the companion of a miserable life. It has been well called the Nation's Scourge; for more persons, both old and young, male and femsle, suffer from its ravages, than from all other allments combined. It robs the whole system of its vigor and energy, gives weariness and total indisposition to those once strong and active; renders the stomach powerless to digest the food, and has for its attendants,

Hendache, Heartburn, Constipation, Nau sea at Stomach, and General Debility of the whole System efusing its subjects a particle of nourishing or hearty food,

without paying the penalty in the most agonizing distress, and oftentimes complete prostration. To meet the terrible ravages of this worst of all Diseases, we HAVE PREPARED "COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!" and we pledge our reputation upon our statement, when

Positively Cure the Worst of You, not in a year—not in a month—nor in a weak—but you shall see its beneficial influence at once, immediately, and the day you take it. To you who have lived for years upon Graham Bread and plain diet, who dare not eat anything the least wise hearty—first, because the Doctor has ordered the plain-est food, and secondly, for fear of the distress it causes—

DYSPEPSIA CURE

AND IT WILL Relieve you Instantaneously! thus enabling you, by hearty eating, and the use of the cure after each meal (as often as the food distresses you, or sours on your stomach), you will get in a very few days so that you can do without the medicine, except occasionally, and by the and we will forfeit to you the price of the bottle, upon you

teaspoonfull will at once relieve the Dyspeptic sufferer, the whole bottle full would not materially injure him, as it is en COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE Fever and Ague, Sick Headache, Sickness at the Stomach, Constipation, Heartburn, Colic Pains in Stomach or Bowels, Dysentery, Vomiting,

a feeling of Faintness and Lassitude, Want of Appetite, rill not and connot exist where the cure is used. It remov the Disease by removing the cause; not like Alcoholic Bit-ters, which cover up your bad feelings for a few moments by heir exhilarating effects. Beware of all such remedies or beverages, but in their place ise a Remedy that will restore the diseased functions to their mal condition, and set in motion the entire human mechan ism in perfect harmony, and upon principles synonymous with well defined physiological laws. That such will be the

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE, nmediately and instantaneously, we pledge our word as aen of honor—our reputation as Pharmaceutists—our favorable acquaintance with the people as proprietors of the world-renowned "COE'S COUGH BALSAM," if it is used ecording to our Directions, which may be found with each

oottle.

We add below some Testimonials from our neighbors and ownsmen, to which we ask your careful attention. TESTIMONIALS. rom the Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Madiso Conn.

I have used Coe's Dyspepsia Cure in my family, and can willingly testify to its value as a medicine.

HENRY GIDMAND, Pastor M. E. Church.

Madison, Conn., June 30, 1864.

A Voice from Home through our City Papers. MESSES. EDITORS:—Allow me, through our City Papers.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 18, 1864.

MESSES. EDITORS:—Allow me, through your columns, to acknowledge my gratitude for the beaefit I have received from the use of Coc's Dyspepsia Cure. Although I was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, the first dose gave instant relief, and one onnce has enabled me to cot and the control of the country of the coun pain. I have now stopped using the medicine, as I no long

Madison, Conn., June 30, 1864. From the benefit derived by the use of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure in my family, I am prepared to say that I never intend to be without it, and advise all who are afflicted with Dysepsia to try it.

me has backed up your statement concerning it. I have only used half a bottle, and can cat pine apple short cake, or any-thing clae, without trouble. It acts like a charm. The relief New Haven, June 18, 1864. Those who know my constitution, what my condition has Those who know my constitution, what my condition has been for the last thirty years, will believe with me that a medicine which will reach my case, will reach almost any one. Coe's Dyspepsia Cure has enabled me to eat anything I please, and it is very seldom I now have to use the medicine. It relieved me in an instant when I was in great pain. My whole system is being strengthened by its use.

ANN E. BAGGOTT.

New Haven, June 29, 1864.

While journeying on the ears, my stomach became badly eranged, causing severe pain in my head. Had it been on the water it would have been called sea-sickness. A lady sitthe water it would have been called out a bottle, say-ting by me, knowing my condition, reached out a bottle, say-ing, "take a swallow." I did so, and in less than five mioutes my trouble was ended. The medicine was "Coe's Dyspepsia Cure," and from the effect it had upon the Stomech and what

i have learned of it since, I think in the control of the control NEW HAVEN, June 28, 1864. MESSES. C. G. CLARK & Co. Gentlemen:—I desire to make known the almost instantaneous effects of "Coe's Dys-pepsia Cure," in cases of Cholera Morbus. I had been for wenty four hours purging at the Stomach and bowels, every fifteen minutes. I went into your Drug Store to procure some brandy, as I had always been told that it was a good remedy for Dysentery. My pallid face and my weakness at

sickness at my stomach completely prostrates ma." He pro-duced a bottle of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure, saying, "Take a large swallow of that; it is new it o'clock; take another From the moment I took that first does of the medicine my sickness at stomach was gono-its officet was instantaneous, Is an hour I ate my dinner with as good a relish as ever hungry man partock (as I was well cleared out of food), and followed by a tesapeonfull of Cure. I have not saffered a particle of inconvenience since I took the remedy.

Its action was so wonderful and so immediate, that I could hardly believe the evidences of my own senses, and I desire to publicly make known these facts, that the whole world may avail themselves of its use. Like broad, it should find a place in every one's house, and I believe that no one should go away from home without a bottle of it in his pocket, or where it could be quickly made available.

Truly yours, GEO. L. DRAKE. ONE OF THE TWENTY-FIVE. The of June) that I took, relieved me in one minute. I have taken it three or four times, but have had no distressing feel-ing in my stomach since taking the first 15 drops; although before, I could not cat a meal, and sometimes no more than

three or four mouthfulls without distressing me.

Bespectfully, J. F. W. Mr. Cor. Dear Siri-The bottle of Dyspepais Medicine I received from you, gave Instantaneous relief. I only used it when my food distressed me. It was about like taking two doses to day, one to morrow, then every other day, increasing the quantity of food and decreasing the medicine, until I was enabled to eat without taking anything at all. My case was an extreme one, having suffered for seven years. I now consider myself cared, and by only using one bottle of medicine in the space of two months. The dore was a teamountall.

ELLEN S. ALLEN.

Sold by Druggists in city and country, everywhere; Price \$1.00 per Bottle.

C. G. CLARK & CO., GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., General New England Agent

STATE OF INDIANA, GIBSON COUNTY, January 11th, A.D. 1865. MESSES. C. G. CLARK & CO.:

Gents:—I have disposed of the two bottles of Coe's DysPEPSIA CURK which I ordered from you, and it has had the
desired effoct. I think it is a most excellent remedy. You
will please find \$10 cuclosed, for which you will please forward to me ton bottles of Coe's Dysp psia Cure.
You will forward by Express. Address

Poetry.

JOHN BULL'S MESSAGE TO JONATHAN.

- O, Jonathan! I love thee,
 Branch of mine ancient StemOffshoot of the olden tree,
 Slip of the forest gem.
 With pride I mark thy vigor,
- Thy branches widely thrown, And see in all thy beauty The reflex of my own. Thine Anglo-Saxon valor,
- Thy firm, unbending purpose
 Bespeak the heart of oak.
 In North and South I've watch'd it,
- And seen, with pride and pain, How stabborn and unyielding Is tough old English grain.
- But, Jonathan, thy sorrows
- Lie deeper in my heart,
 And when a woe befalls thee
 I fain would bear a part.
 Behold my bosom's throbbing
- In sympathy with thine!
 Behold my hands extended!
 Thy griefs are also mine.
- I miss the son that's lost thee
- A prince has left the earth;
 An uncrown'd monarch's fallen,
 Who ruled by right of worth.
 No diadem he needed,
- He needs no kingly title Whom she hath made renowned
- O, Jonathan! I mourn him.
- May in thy councils sway;
 That still that kindly nature
 May bid the conflict cease,
 And recov breather not years
- And mercy breathe—not venger And guide thy land to peace.
- And, Jonathan, be certain
- And, Jonathan, be certain
 That, when thy motherland
 Extends her grasp in friendship,
 Her heart is in her hand;
 And though we sometimes bluster,
 And each talk loud and high,
 I know that we are kindred,
 And can't forget the tie.

Literany Hotices.

THE CHRIST OF THE GOSPELS AND THE CHRIST MODERN CRITICISM. Lectures on M. Renan's "Vie De Jaus." By John Tulloch, D.D. With an Intro-duction by Rev. I. W. Wiley, D.D. Cincinnati: Pot & Hitchcock. For sale by J. P. Magee. This is both a capital and a captivating book. It not

only meets and triumphantly refutes the infidel arguments and insinuations of Renan, but it surpasses him is fervid eloquence and power, and in the charm and beauty of style. Don't fail to read it. Tulloch is widely and farorably known as a teacher and lecturer, and as the author of "Theism." The mechanical execution of the

REASON IN RELIGION. By Frederic Henry Hedge. Boston: Walker, Fuller & Co. The author of this work presents in the introductor two interesting chapters on "Being and Seeing," and 'Natural and Spiritual." The rest is given in two Books: 1. " Religion within the bounds of Theism;" 2.

"Rational Christianity." This is an interesting book, author has evidently much learning and literary acquirements, and does not attempt to disguise the fact. Many of his points taken and his reasoning would not be accepted by evangelical Christians. VICTORIA; WITH OTHER POEMS, by Serepta Irish Henry. Cincinnati: Poe & Hitchcock. Boston: J.

Of the 186 pages composing this neat little volume Victoria or the Triumph of Virtue, occupies 140 of them. This is a well written, well conceived, and stirring poem.

In some parts the interest is thrilling. ESSAYS IN CRITICISM, by Mathew Arnold, Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford. Boston: Ticknor & Field. 12mo., pp. 506.

This is one of the most original and interesting umes of literary criticism that has been published for many years. It will be found not only attractive to the reader, but valuable as a model both in style and treatment of a subject.

THE GAYWORTHYS: A Story of Threads and Thrumbs, 12mo., pp. 400. Boston: Loring. For

This is a very interesting story of American every day life. It has been pronounced "the noblest book for girls growing into womanhood ever published." The reader will find a variety of characters very accurately and strik-

CHRISTIANITY AND STATESMANSHIP, with kindred topics; by William Hague, D.D., author of "Home Life," "Guide to Conversation on the New Testament," etc. A new, revised, enlarged, and improved edition. Boston; Gould & Lincoln. 12mo., pp. 414. This will be found a very readable and instructive voluma as may be inferred from the following list of subjects, which are ably discussed : Christianity and Statesmanship; Christianity and the Turkish Power; Christianity and Traditionism; Christian Greatness in the Apostle; Christian Greatness in the Missionary; Christian Greatness in the Statesman; Christian Greatness in the Citizen; Christianity and Pauperism; Christianity and Liberal Giving; Christian Union, and Christianit

Songs FOR ALL SEASONS, by Alfred Tennyso ilustrations—paper cover, price 50c. Buston: Ticknor & Fields. companion poets for the people. CONGREGATIONALISM, by Henry M. Dexter. 8vo., pp.

The author attempts to answer the following questions concerning Congregationalism: What it is; Whence it is; How it works; Why it is better than any other form

of church government, and its consequent demands. It contains much useful information, presents the full strength of the argument on that side, and must be a valnable work for every Congregational minister. We are not converted by it, however, to Congregationalism. We shall find it very convenient as a book of reference. LIFE OF HORACE MANN, by His Wife. 8vo., pp. 602.

This long expected volume has at last made its appear ance. His wife has done her part of the work well, making use of her husband's diary, letters, and public speeche and addresses, and letting him through them tell as much as possible his own story. This method is the most satory. The book will be read with great interest, and we believe with much profit also, for Horace Mann was an earnest, useful and great man.

THE PRESIDENT'S WORDS. Walker, Fuller & Co. This is an admirable selection of Passages from the Speeches, Addresses and Letters of Abraham Lincoln. It is a neat, pretty, small volume, and contains much wisdom, the best things that our lamented President eve

Correspondence.

On the way from City Point to Richmond, we passed Deep Bottom and Aiken's Landing, the scenes of Gen. Butler's prowess, places that will attract pil-grims' feet while the nation lives; Dutch Gap, where Yankee engineering has cut off some seven miles of the passage by opening a new passage for small craft; Howlett House Battery, Drury's Bluff, and other points where recently the enemy's cannon frowned. at now our banner floats. The Atlanta, taken from the rebels, a most formidable iron clad, and one of our Monitors, kept watch by our path as we steamed up the James, warning us and all that good behaviour alone could save us. Many torpedocs were passed, though the river had been so long open to us, the passengers giving them a look which said, "Your

room rather than your company." Richmond, as your readers are aware, presents scene of desolation from baving indulged extravagantly in the use of tobacco. This act of dissipation was followed, as usual, with great prostration-in this case the prostration of commercial blocks, stores, banks, &c., for miles in extent. But if people will burn the vile weed, I think this way is preferable, having it well done by being done at once, without consuming the tissues of human life.

A scene took place about this time on the Common that must have stirred the bloed of true men. The city papers announced the bands of the Union army were to play, and the public were assured that negroes gain admission to that beautiful city where "they would not be allowed upon the Common at the time, so need no light, for the Lord God giveth them light." that the chivalry might feel no fear of pollution by contact with the hated race. And on the appointed day Richmond rebels, both male and female, had the

and excluded from the public grounds.

Schools for the freed children had been established, five churches being used for this purpose, having at that stage of progress some ten white teachers, with several colored assistants. Miss Foster, a lady from Boston, who had been for some months similarly employed at Norfolk, Va., stated to me that a girl six years of age, commencing with the alphabet, had so rapidly advanced that in five months, she was able to read well any part of the First Reader. At City Point a class of ten young men in fifty minutes learned the alphabet, and how to put together and pronounce fifteen words of two letters. The only secret about it is, they have capacity, and are profound-(probably a house servant) had learned by stealth diligent doubtless to read. After the child had read an extruths? tract from Shakspeare, the following conversation oc curred with her: "When did you begin to go to school?" "Not till the Yankees come. I like the Yankees." "Why do you like them?" "Because they are such gentle people." "What do they intend to do for the colored people?" "They intend to

Their singing charmed me. Who could hear thousand of such voices in the John Brown chorus, and not see the evidence of the march of old Ossawotamie? Who would not respond, when the tem-ples of the late rebel capital echoed with the voices of the freed, to those strains of America:

"From every mountain side Let freedom ring!" And, better than all, with the Bible now just opener

for them, they sung: "Jesus loves me—this I know, For the Bible tells me so!" Yes, sable lambs of the flock, he tasted death for each of you! With a heart full of gratitude and

wonder at the dealings of God, I bowed and com-mended them to him in prayer, whose truth is march-As a simple, yet striking illustration of the love and gratitude of this race towards Mr. Lincoln, I mention a prayer which one of them offered at City Point. After invoking all possible earthly blessings on the

President (this was just before the assassination), he added: " And O, blessed Jesus, when he dies, please gib him de best seat In heben dat you can afford!" In the late residence of Jeff. Davis I met Gen. Halleck, and enjoyed a pleasant interview. Gen Dent is Commandant, and Gen. Patrick Provost Marshal, under whom the order of the city is perfect, and the signs of improvement already appear. A pontoon bridge is laid across the river, all the bridges having been burned by the vandals that were compelled to evacuate the place. The work to be done

the ballot box. Temperance.

now is to educate and Christianize the masses, both

white and black, and especially to see to it that free-

dom is not cheated by the exclusion of negroes from

ONE REASON OF INTEMPERANCE AMONG BY THRACE TALMON.

It has become a frequent observation, among the reflecting persons of our large villages and towns that intemperance is greatly on the increase among our young people; and it is affirmed to be rare to find a young man of to day, who is wholly uncon v spirituous liquor, wine, or tobacco.

Several causes tend toward this given effect, but among these, we believe there is one which deserves especial consideration. When an increased degree of what is called "stylish living" began to obtain prevalence in our American homes,-not alone in convenient, nay positively vulgar to bring up families on good, substantial food. It was easier (?) for show to displace plain solidity, and tinsel notions to drive out common sense. Accordingly " buck wheats," with some saccharine substance, took the place of the mutton, or steak, or fish for breakfast; and sometimes these were alternated with hot wheat biscuit and butter. Every physician knows that few stomachs,-however it may be at other meals,-are in a condition to healthily receive anything sweet in the morning. Many persons naturally loathe breadstuffs as a staple for breakfast. The long, fashionable interim between breakfast and the late dinner, induced a habit of faintness or "goneness," which in time became almost insupportable. Fertile imaginations were not slow to suggest remedies. First, all the spare pennies were saved to be spent at the confectionery shops. Handfuls of bon-bons were vora ciously devoured. These proving insufficient and soon disgusting, cloves and spiced sugars were adopted as a prime set off against the lack. The transition by both girls and boys from this to beer and wines

was perfectly natural. Thus prepared, they came home from school or busi ness, to dinner. Of this meal in regular, home order. they were by no means sure. Mothers who had their heads and hands full of the various societies for the promotion of all good causes, must go out to the meetings of these associations, or have them at their houses so often, that it seemed useless to spend much time in getting up dinners for their own people. A lunch of bread and cakes, with hot coffee, would have

When the dinners really came, the parade of silve and damask was intended to supply what might be lacking in food. What was served for six personwould barely supply half that number. The children must not have milk because it was rustic, and many other homely articles of healthy diet were never seen on those tables for a similar reason.

In the stress and strain of life under this manner diet, the parents find themselves with impaired health, and seek restoration, as they hope secretly, with false stimulants. The sharp eyes of the childre soon detect this scheme, and they delay not to appro priate for their own satisfaction its direct bearing. With these and other facts pertaining to commo life, is it a cause for surprise that intemperance

the past ten years has been on the increase among ou

Family Circle.

ONLY A LITTLE SHOE.

It is only a little half-worn shoe; why gaze upo it as if it were a part of very self? Why the tren bling tear, and the pale face, the sense of suffocation, the insupportable something, that weighs dow the heart as if it would sink from the place wher God assigned it, and lay its hapless owner prostrate How can a little shoe cause such emotions? Many a shoe is east away without a pang, and that one is half worn and only a shoe.

O, mother, thy history is written in that agony Sure we know there is no foot to wear that shoe now, no bright eyes to gaze up to thine, full of love; no little arms to reach up, and clasp around mother's neck; no little mouth to give the coveted kiss, and speak that magic word, mamma; no little feet to wear that shoe now. Those feet mamma has watched, and carefully taught to take the first steps, and listened in breathless silence to their gentle patter. The heart could not beat faster than the little feet on the floor as they rushed forward to mamma; all was bright with the music of its bird carrol then; bright, because it was lighted by the lamp of love-bright with hopes and anticipations of the future. Now a cloud rests upon you, stricken one, only penetrated by "the light across the river, which assures thy heart that thy loved and lost shall rise again incorruptible and

at the same time of seeing the blacks, whether in the | no sorrow; no pain-no more heart aches, watchingsy United States uniform or not, crowded from the seats and weariness; no gazing at the casket's trimmin and excluded from the public grounds. with a lustre far more entrancing than the cast of about two thousand of whom had been gathered in, clothing that holds you spell-bound and speechle

> as you look, knowing it is only a throb of the heart and a breath that separate you from the darling child.

An infidel of talent, under the power of the truth bowed his knees at a religious meeting, and cried is agony, "God of my mother, have mercy on me!"

"God of my mother!" how much is revealed it that single expression; how conclusively it prove this man had a mother whose faithfulness left an im met a little contraband six years old, whose mother (probably a house servant) had learned by stealth diligent in the inculcation of moral and religious

WE ARE SIX.

BY JOSIE GRANT. Three of us over the river, Three of us safe, in that haven of rest, And three in this world below How soon we may join That bright, bright throng,

Three of us over the river, Three free from sorrow and care, Safe in the arms of our Saviour, Three of the precious ones are.
Three continue the strife In the warfare of life, Still hoping to meet them the

Three of us over the river, Three of us hoping to meet them, Though the river of death lies between It-is dark where we wait,
But the shadowy gate
Is the portal to heavenly sheen.

Three of us over the river, Three of us clinging together Praying for peace within; And we know they will wait At the pearly gate

Three of us over the river, Safe in the arms of Him Who is able to bear us over In the silent twilight dim; O'er the dark cold tide, We'll welcome the messenger grim.

Children.

GOING TO SEA. George was discontented with farm life. He com-plained that it was drudge, drudge—never any rest, and very little pleasure in it. He was tired of fod-

and very fittle discasure in it. He was tired of fod-dering and milking cows, of hoeing, weeding, raking, husking. He "was never meant for it."

What should he do? What would he do if he could? He hardly knew. He had some fine ideas of the sea. He sang of it as "the bold, the grand, the ever free." He fancied that he should like to ride the ever free." He fancied that he should like to ride its proud waves, to battle with its storms, to play with it and conquer it, in accordance with fanciful booktalk. Then he wanted to see everything—whales, dolphins, flying fish, all the wonders of the earth, and all the celebrated countries and peoples.

As George grew discontented he grew undutiful. He worked grudgingly, slowly, and sometimes badly. "How I do hate to milk!" he said as he took his pail. "I'm sick to death of hoeing!" he said when sent to work in the corn-field.

pail. "I'm sick to death or hoeing!" he said when sent to work in the corn-field.

His father was often displeased with him, and as often reproved him. This made George the more dissatisfied, and he kept saying inwardly:

"I will not stay here to work hard and be scolded for nothing. What shall I do?" he seriously questioned. "Shall I go to sea? It would trouble father if I did; that would be one good thing," he wickedly and foolishly thought. The old man would miss him, and be sorry that he had scolded him so much. But his mother! It would break her heart. It might kill her. He loved his mother. How could be give her pain? No, he would not leave her. He worked on more patiently and dutifully for a while. Then he was over-tired and grew careless. His father was displeased, and might have been too severe. His words decided George. He would leave him. He would bear from him no longer. He would seek a better life.

better life. "A better life!" poor, foolish, ignorant, wicked boy! Where is there a better life than in the home where parents love and care for us; where they cherish our virtues and reprove our faults? Look at the forlorn stranger, the homeless one—a leaf on the wind, a fragment on the sea, a waif who care for forlorn stranger, the homeless one—a leaf on the wind, a fragment on the sea, a waif; who cares for him? Who cherishes, who blesses him? Poor George! he has made up his mind. His mother must bear it, for he must go away. He would not stop to deliberate again. He had done it once, and to no purpose; he had delayed only to lose time. That should be his last night at home. He would go at the first dawn of the morning.

He began to feel badly when he gave his last fodder to the cows, and thought that it was the last; he did not know how much he loved the kind animals.

He played with his little sister, and smiled at her so tenderly that she pulled down his head to kiss him, and told him she never knew he loved her so much

and told him she never knew he loved her so much before. George did not know it either. He had no idea she was so dear to him. O, how much he would do for her in the bright days to come! He would bring her rare shells and birds, and beautiful things.

Silks and pearls and riches should yet be hers. He would make her delighted and happy.

He looked at his mother, at her sweet face, and turned away. He dared not trust himself to look at her, or be with her now. Another instant might un-

ous sea of life—without his father's tender blessing; his mother's farewell kiss? "Foolishness is bound up in the heart of a child," so saith the Bible.

George slept little that night. He was awake before the dawn, dressed, and with bundle in hand, had left his home forever. How strange! how foolish! how mad! He did not look back till he came to the turn, which shut it entirely from his view. Then he paused, leaned against the fence, and took a last look at the dear old place. It was imprinted on his heart, every feature of it, so deeply that he could always call it up, and see it has a living picture. He knew he should want to see it, when far distant, on the Sabbath days, and in the long, lonely twilights.

But he would see it again in reality before long. He would gladden it again. He was grieving its loved in mates now; he would make them rejoice. A darl, terrible thought crossed his mind. Would they all be there when he should come back? How could he come to find them not, only their cold, still unforgiving graves?—for he must be forgiven. He was already half penitent.

"God protect them—the dear ones!" he whispered. "God keep them!" and choking down a sob, he grasped his bundle more tightly, and hurried on his way.

It was the evening of the next day, and, faverish

his way.

It was the evening of the next day, and, feverish and foot-sore, he threw himself upon the ground to rest. Rest! he could not rest—and, springing up, We will not follow him in his weariness, his per-plexities, his heart full of yearnings and regrets, mis-givings, and fears and remorse. He was a wretched boy—hurrying on after a dream, but carrying enough wretchedness in himself to spoil even a paradise.

by—hurrying on after a dream, but carrying enough wretchedness in himself to spoil even a paradise. Let us go to his home.

"Where is George? I haven't seen him this morning," says the father.

"How late he sleeps!" says the mother.

The sun is high in the beavens, and the cows are lowing for the pastures, still unmilked. The sister is sent to wake him. Alas! she will never wake him more. She finds the open couch, the deserted room.

"George is up," she says, returning.

"Where can he be?" responds the mother.

"Have you called him?" she inquires.

The barn, the woods, echo back his name in vain. He will never bear himself called by a father's lips again. And this is the last time the father will speak his name without a tear, or groan, or inward sigh.

The breakfast is eaten in silence. Then the father, forgetting his work, walks the room and says:

forgetting his work, walks the room and says:

"It is so strange about George! He never did stefore." But he does not breathe his dreadful fears.

No. If—if it is so, let the truth be broken as slowly

gain admission to that beautiful city where "they need no light, for the Lord God giveth them light."

Mother, will you be there too? The Saviour has taken the little lamb to himself that you may follow willingly in his way to that "city our of God." There you may join the angel child. No separation there;

No. II—It is so, let the truth be broken as slowly as may be to the gentle-hearted mother.

The mother goes quietly and alone to her poor boy's deserted room. If she had suspected anything before, she knows all now. God help her! Such faintness, such sickness of soul, can come to us but a given the subject of the gentle-hearted mother.

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The mother goes quietly and alone to her poor boy's deserted room. If she had suspected anything before, she knows all now. God help her! Such fait is so, let the truth be truthed mother.

George's room is but little changed. It was always neat and orderly, and is so now. He left it so on purpose, thinking of his mother. But some things are gone—his best clothes, his porte-monaie, his little writing case, a book or two are missed. Is his Bible gone? Thank God, it is! O, there is some consolation—a little softening of the anguish in this! The mother prays:

mother prays:

"God of the Bible! God of the wanderer! bless
my boy! Save him! O, save him! For the sake of
the beloved Son of Mary, hear a mother!"

The mother's face tells the father all.

"God belp me!" he exclaimed. "Was I severe to
the boy?" he asks himself. "O, that I had been
more gentle, more considerate and patient! Have I
driven out my own son; him whom I loved?"

He hastens after him. Which way? Where?
To the nearest city.

He hastens after him. Which way? Where? To the nearest city.

Arrived there, where shall he go? To the wharves, to the ships, to all his acquaintances. He advertises; he inquires of every one who may by any possibility know anything of the wanderer. In vain.

But he must search on. He cannot return to the broken-hearted mother without tidings. They come at last. In another city, George has shipped for a long sea voyage. Blessed news! He is still alive. He may be found. The vessel may not have sailed, and the son may be regained and persuaded back to home and love. But O, if the father be too late! If the vessel with George on board should have sailed! He is too late; the vessel has sailed.

"When will the ship Julia return."

"In three years."

"What a voyage! In three years the boy will be a man, and have forgotten us all. Three years without him will bow me to the earth. Ah! it will not take so long to break the tender heart of her who bore him. Three years, did you say, sir? the father again inquires.
"She's bound on a three years' voyage," was the reply. "Have you any friend on board of her?"

"Wait a minute, the ship has been spoken. We've The father listens. The record is read. Latitude instantly killed."

"What is the matter? How pale the man is?

"Is your name Allen, sir?" is asked.

No answer, but the swell and heave of a breaking heart.
"I'm sorry. I beg your pardon, sir. I did not dream that the young man who was killed could be anything to you."
"He was my son, my only son How am I to go back to his mother? How can I break her already smitten heart? O God, be with her and support her."

Do you question more concerning poor George's death? I have told all that could be learned. And surely his fate is enough to teach you contentment and patience in your lot; to warn you against the sin and folly of boyish wilfulness and self-seeking, and enforce anew the command:

"Honor thy father and mother, that thy days may
be long upon the land which the Lord thy God givith
thee."—Life Boat.

Biographical.

MRS. VILURA SYMONDS died Feb. 19, in Mansfield, Conn.. at the house of Mr. Isaac Freeman. She was brought to God in Christ at the age of 19, and joined the M. E. Church in Gurleyville. She lived a consistent Christian life, and died triumphantly in Christ. When the summons came it was a hard struggle for her to say, "Thy will be done;" but grace gained the victory, and she went shouting home, saying "Thy will be done." Gurleyville, Conn. David Bradbury.

SIDNEY WHITING died June 6, in North Easton, aged 52 years and 6 months. Twenty-four years ago he found favor with God. His conversion was clear and satisfactory. He has since ondeavored to maintain the Christian walk. Nearly two years ago in the loss of a son he was called to pass through the deep waters; now a wife and son and daughter mourn his loss.

North Easton. H. S. S.

ROBERT MAXWELL died in Bowdoinham, Feb. 9th ROBERT MAXWELL died in Bowdoinham, Feb. 9th, aged 76 years. He was one of the oldest members on this charge. He experienced religion in 1834, under the labors of Rev. Benj. Burnham. His life has been that of the consistent Christian. His death was peaceful and safe. His record is on high.

Bowdoinham, June 19.

J. McMillan.

GEORGE H. CLARK died in Auburn, Me., March 29.

Mrs. Renecca Robbins died in Vassalboro'; Me, on the 23d of May, aged nearly 35 years. Her maiden name was Rebecca Adams. She was born in Barnstable, Cape Cod. When young she came to Maine to visit a sister then residing there, where she became acquainted with, and married Isaac Robbins, who died some thirty years since. They settled upon the farm where she died. She was converted and joined the M. E. Church more than sixty years ago, being among the first members in the place. She continued a faithful and active member until age confined her to her house. There she communed with God and read his word until second child-hood closed her faculties. And when she did not know her own children, in talking to herself she was found to be repeating portions of the word of God, such as, "As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord." Her house was always a home for the weary itinerant, and the older preachers who have traveled that circuit will remember with interest the many comforts they received at the hands of Sister Robbins. She lived well, and died safely, and rests with Jesus.

Augusta, Me., June 15. MRS. REBECCA ROBBINS died in Vassalboro', Me

SISTER MARTHA MARSTON, relict of Bro. Simon Marston, died May 18, aged 96 years. She had been for many years a member of the M. E. Church, and no doubt has made a happy exchange of worlds.

Monmouth, Me.

ISAAC DOWNING.

Advertisements.

HUMPHREYS HOMGEOPATHIO SPECIF-ICS have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Frompt, Efficient and Re-liable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to pop-ular use—so simple, that mistakes cannot be made in using

16 "OPHITALMY, Sore, Inflamed Eyes,
20 "ATARIHA, Acute Chronic Influences,
20 "ATARIHA, Acute Chronic Influences,
21 "ATTHIAL, Difficult Breathing,
22 "EAR DISCHARGES, and Impaired Hearing,
23 "SCROPULA, Enlarged Glands, Swelling,
24 "GENERAL DEBILITY, Physical Weakness,
25 "BRASHICKNESS, or sickness from riding,
27 "KIDNEY DISKASS, GRAVEL, Renal Calculi,
28 "NEWYOUS DEBILITY, Seminal Emissions, &c.
29 "SORE MOUTH, or Canker of Adults or Childre
30 "Usinany INCONTINENCE, Wetting the Bed,
31 "PAINFUL PERIODS, even with Speams,
32 "EULEPSY, and Speams, and St. Vitas Panee,
34 "DIPHTHERIA and Ulcerated Sere Threat,
36 "FURTHY, and Speams, and St. Vitas Panee,
37 "FAMILY CASES.
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco case, and Book,
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book,
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book,
Case of Tiventy large vials, plain case, and Book,
Case of Tiventy large vials, in anorecco, and Book,
Case of These, No. 1 to 15, and Book,
Case of Tally of the Case of Three Books, (Nos. 1 to 15, and Book,
Case of Tally of the Case of Three Books, (Nos. 1 to 15, and Book,
Case of Talls, with directions.

CIFFORD'S LIQUID DENTIFRICE. What we claim for it is:

That it will always street the progress of decayed teeth.

It will care the most obstinate cases of bleeding or spongy It is the nicest Dentifrice that has yet been offered to the It is the best and most effectual beautifier of the teeth nov extent.

The trial of one bottle will satisfy any one that it is all we claim for it, viz :—A valuable Preservative and disinfectant. It is put in the market with the best recommendations ever published. PERRY GIFFORD & CO., PROPRIETORS, Fall River, Mass.

Agents:—Geo. C. Goodwis & Co., and M. S. Burn & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. BALOH & Son, Providence, E. I. For sale by W. G. BENNETT, P. S. BROWN and J. E. CHACE & SON, Fall River, and by Druggists generally.

COMMISSIONER OF ALL THE STATES AND Territories, Notary Public and Counsellor at Law. GEO. T. ANGELL, 48 Washington Street, Boston. Jan 25 \$125 A MONTH! Agents Wanted everywhere to introduce the improved Shore & Clerk Runnity which is licensed by Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer & Co. and Bachelder. All ther machine in the country of the licensed by Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer & Co. and Bachelder. All their machines now sold for less than forty dollars each are infringerensis, and the seller and user are liable to fair and impresonment. Salary and expenses, or large commission, allowed. Illustrated eir-

Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS,

CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING OF FLESH, NIGHT SWEATS, SPITTING OF BLOOD, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, COUGH, INFLUENZA, PHTHISIG, PAIN IN THE SIDE, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

10,000 Dollars Reward, is offered for a better Recipe.

11 contains no Oplum, Calomel, or Mineral Poison, and can be safely taken by the most Delicate Child.

quainted with the virtues of the various medicines offered to the public.

New York, April 10, 1804.

Mrssrs. A. L. Scovill & Co. Gentlemen:—Some weeks since, while briefly sojourning in the city of Pittsburg, I was suddenly attacked with a violent hemorrhage of the lungs, bleeding very freely. I also had a very distressing sough. A physician was immediately called, who pronounced my case an extremely critical one, and advised me to telegraph to my friends to come to me at the earliest possible period. I was very much slarned, knowing the physician thought I would not live but a short time; but having frequently been informed, verbally and by circulars, that your Dz. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS possessed great medicinal virtues, and that it has performed wonderfal cures of similar eases to my own, I was induced to try it. The result was most happy, It cured me, and I am new in the enjoyment of my usual good health. I make this statement for the benefit of those whose lungs are in any way affected.

Yours truly, the Mrs. H. Good, the control of the con

A. L. SCOVILL & CO. Proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio.

For sale by M. S. BURR & Co., Boston, and Druggists and
Dealers in Family Medicines generally in the United States.

J. P. HENRY & CO., Waterbury, Vt., General Agents for
Jan 4

TABBANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZAR This valuable and popular Medicine has universally rece the most favorable recommendations of the Medi-cal Profession and the Public as the most EFFICIENT AND AGRECABLE

SALINE APERIENT. It may be used with the best effect in us and Pebrile Diseases, Costiveness, Sick Headac Nausea, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Gout, Rheumatic Affections, Gravel, Piles, AND ALL COMPLAINTS WHERE

A Gentle and Cooling Aperient or Purgative is Required. It is a particularly adapted to the wants of Travelers by Sei at Land, Residents in Hot Climates, Persons of Sedentar-labits, Invalids and Convadescents; Captains of Vessels and lanters will find it a valuable addition to their Medicin

ste. a representation of a Powder, carefully put up in bottles keep in any e imate, and merely requires water poured upon it to produce a delightful effervescent beverage. pource upon it to produce a temperature efferencembeverage.

Numerous testimonials from professional and other gentlemen of the highest standing throughout the country, and its teadily increasing popularity for a series of years, strongly quarantee its efficacy and valuable character, and commend it of the favorable notice of an intelligent public.

Manufactured only by

TARRANT & CO.,

No. 278 Greenwich St., cor. Warren St., NEW YORK, AND FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY. 1y BELLS! WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY

The subscribers continue to manufacture at their old an well known Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Fire Alarms etc., made of genuine bell metal (copper and tiu composition) mounted with their Improved Patented Mountings, and war nted in every particular.
"That no substitute, equal to copper and tin, for making cells, has yet been discovered," has recently been announces the decision of the Royal Institute of British Architecture is a fact well known where bells of base material, so as Iron, Crude Steel, etc., have been brought into comparison with a good article of the genuine Bronze. Not possessing any marked resonant or vibratory qualities, such material cannot produce a good ringing bell; and, while genuine bellmetal, as material, always has a high commercial value, the An assortment of our Bells is kept at the Foundery, as also with our General Agents, FAIRDANKS & CO., (SCALE WAREHOUSE,) 232 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, who will sell at

Foundery prices, and who, with the undersigned, will give prompt attention to all orders and communications.

For full information in regard to our Bells, send for a lilustrated Catalogue.

E. A. & G. R. MENEELY, June 7

West Troy, N. Y. THE BERKSHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COM-OF PITTSFIELD, MASS.,

Endowment Policies for \$1000 to \$10,000.

NOT SUBJECT TO FORFEITURE,
OF ON PRIVATE TWENTY YEARS FROM DATE,
or on prior decease, with full participation in profits. I
miums payable in one, five, ten, or annual payments, and picies non-forfeitable for the proportion of premium paid. I
rates, etc., send for Circular. THOS. F. PLUNKETT, President. oston Office, 13 Exchange St., F. MARSH, JR., Agent few York Office, 200 Broadway, J. H. FRANCIS, Agent

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY.

DR POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND

Is a cure for all Throat and Lung Affections and Kidney Complaints. It is safe. It is pleasant. It is sure. Circular laving testimonials from clergymen, doctors, editors and well known citizens, who have used the Compound for years will be sent to any one desiring a better knowledge of it merits before giving it a trial.

GEORGE W. SWETT, M.D., Proprietor,
New England Botanic Depot, Boston, Mass. May 10

THE WHEELER & WILSON HIGHEST PRE

NO CHARGE FOR SERVICES. U. S. SANITA ARMY AND NAVY CLAIM AGENCY.

No. 54 Summer Street, Boston, will attend to the Coll of Soldiers' and Sallors' Claims on the Government, f all charge for services. Having a central office in Was ton, they have unusual facilities for prompt collections, ply to FRANCIS S. DYER, Local Agent, 534 Summ Boston.

from plants growing in our own country. So lants have a direct action on the Liver, others up thers on the Kidneys, and others upon the Bowel ALL BILIOUS DISEASES.

Liver Complaint, A. L. SCOVILL & CO., Proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio For sale by M. S. Bunn & Co., Boston, and Druggists

Dealers in Family Medicines generally in the U. S.

1. F. HENRY & CO., Waterbury, Vt., General Agents New England. FORT BOWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

555 for Fail Term, August Sist. Best sustained Board
ing Seminary in the State. Superior advant ges in Musiand Painting. A fife class of Ladies graduates each year. A
a Business College it has no superior. Good classes of youn
men have graduated each term. The Western Union Telgraph Company has an office in the Commercial Room
Young men prepared thoroughly for college. Address.

GEORGE M. GUILD & CO., PIANO-PORTE MANUFACTURERS, respectfully announce that they

ROOMS,

No. 544 Washington Street,
(ODD FELLOW'S BUILDING,)
where they will be happy to see their customers and friends.
They propose to keep constantly on hand a FINE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS, for Sale and to Let. Thenkful for past
favors, they hope to merit an increase of the public attention.
Oct 5

Sunday Schools and Devotional Meetings, containing

128 pages of Hymns and Tunes, mostly new. The hymns are

129 very fine and appropriate for all occasions, and the music is
full of sweet meledy and rich harmony.

Contents in part: "Saviour, We Come: " "Josus Loves
Me: " "Trust in Jesus: " Lambs of the Saviour; " "Fell
Thy Saviour; " "Follow Jesus: " "Land of Reat; " "Chime
On; " "Genile Words; " Lift Me Higher; " "When I Die;"

"The Spirit and Bride; " etc.
Trice, paper covers, 30e.; \$3 per dozen. Board covers, 35e;
\$4 3.59 per dozen. Liberal discount to the trade. Sample coples sent to Superintendents of Sunday Schools for 10e.

Publisher. HORACE WATERS, NO, 481 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, Author of S. S. Bells, Nos. 1 and 2; Choral Harp,
etc., nearly 1,600.000 copies of which have been issued.]

June 21—31 For sale by GRAYES & YOUNG, Boston.

Advertisements.

CONSTITUTION WATER. The Great Remedy AND THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR Diabetes, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

CONSTITUTION WATER Has been pronounced by the Medical Faculty, and the public, to be the most wonderful remedy for the permanent cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder that

all diseases of the Schmidt has ever been offered.

It is not a Mineral Water. It is from experience that Constitution Water has emanated, and we now say let no man doubt, when a single bottle has been known to cure diseases which the bost medical talent in this country has failed to

xceptions.

We would say, Constitution Water is not like a gilded pill,

made to suit the eye and taste; it is a Medicine, in every sense of the term, placed in the hands of the people, for their relief, and if taken according to the directions, it will in every case produce a radical cure. We would say that the directions in regard to diet, etc., relate only to the disease under which

DIABETES
Is a disease of the stomach and liver, acting through the kidneys, and is, without doubt, the most obstinate disease, except consumption, that affects the human constitution. We have no space for discussing causes, but will state that the effect of the disease is the conversion of the starchy principle (or vegetable portion of the food) into sugar, which stimulates the kidneys to an excessive secretion of water. Many persons suffer from this disease who are ignorant of it. No notice is taken of it until their attention is called to the large discharge of water, and often when it is so far advanced as to be beyond the control of ordinary remedies. Another symptom is the great thirst which, when the disease is fully established, is intolerable—the patient drinks constantly without being satisfied; also dryness of the mouth, cracking of the lips, a sweet breath, in the more advanced cases, and the lips, a sweet breath, in the more advanced cases, and finally loss of appetite, emaciation, and the patient gradually sinks from exhaustion. remedy for diabetes, and we have as much confidence that it is

a specific as we have that opium will produce sleep, and truthfully say that it has cured every case in which it has been need. Diseases arising from a faulty secretion—in the one case being too little, and accompanied by severe pain, and the other a too profuse secretion, which will be speedily cured by the Constitution Water.

FOR THOSE DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES, CONSTITU-There is another class of symptoms arising from irregularities, which physicians call Nervounders, which word covers up much ignorance, and in nine cases out of ten the doctor does not really know whether the symptoms are the disease, or the disease the symptoms. We can only enumerate them here. I speak more particularly of Cold Feet, Palpitation of the Heart, impaired Memory, Wakefulness, Flashes of Heat, Languor, Lassitude, and Dinness of Vision.

These irregularities are the cause of frequently recurring disease, and through neglect the seeds of more grave and dangerous maladies are the result; and as month after month passes without an effort being made to assist nature, the difficulty becomes chronic, the patient gradually loses her appetite, the bowels are constipated, night aweats come on, and Consumption finally ends her career. There is another class of symptoms arising from irregul

TATION OF BLADDER, INFLAMMATION

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the smell of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of Con-stitution Water will relieve you like magic. PHYSICIANS have long since given up the use of buchu, cubebs, and juniper in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for want of a better remedy. CONSTITUTION WATER

READ! READ!! READ!!!

DANVILLE, Pa., June 2, 1862. DR. WM. H. GREGG. Dear Sir:—In February, 1801, 1802, and afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using them I ex-perienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely

red; soon after regaining my usual good health.
Yours truly,
J. V. L. DE WITT. BOSTON CORNERS, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1861

Gents :- I freely give you liberty to make use of the follow Gents:—I freely give you liberty to make use of the following certificate of the value of Constitution Water, which
I can recommend in the highest manner:

My wife was attacked with pain in the shoulders, whole
length of the back, and in her limbs, with Palpitation of the
Heart and Irritation of the Bladder. I called a physician,
who attended her about three months, when he left her worse
than he had found her. I then employed one of the best
physicians I could find, who attended her for about nine
months, and while she was under his care she did not suffer
quite as much pain. He finally gave her up, and asid, "her
case was incurable. For." said he, "she has such a combinamenced the use of CONSTITUTION WATER, and, to our utter menced the use of CONSTITUTION WATER, and, to our utter astonishment, almost the first does seemed to have the de-sired effect, and she kept on improving rapidly under its treatment, and now superintends entirely her domestic affairs. She has not taken any of the CONSTITUTION WATER for about four weeks, and we are happy to say that it has

WRATHERSTELD, Conn., March 2, 1863.

Dr. W. H. GREGG. Dear Sir:—Having seen your advertisement of "Constitution Water," recommended for Infammation of the Kidneys and Irritation of the Biadder, having suffered for the past three years, and tried the akill of a number of physicians with only temporary relief, I was induced to try your medicine. I procured one bottle of your Agents at Hartford, Messra. Lee, Sisson & Co., and when I had used half of it, to my surprise I found a great change in my health. I have used two bottles of it, and am where I never expected to be in my life, well, and in good spirits. I cannot express my gratitude for it; I had that it is all and more than you resommend it to be. May the blessing of God ever attend you in your labor of love. or of love.

We present the Constitution Water to the public with conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class diseases for which it has been found so eminently success diseases for when it has been touch to be rewarded for or efforts in placing so valuable a remedy in a form to meet the requirements of patient and physician.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

WILLIAM H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.

MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents,

No. 46 Clif Street, New York. PARKER SEWING MACHINES. SAMUEL W PARRER SEWING MACHINES. SAMUEL W. HODGES, Agent for the New England States.

These new style Machines are RATID and MOISELESS, and more simple, easily learned, and operated than any others in use. They will hem, fell, stitch, run, bind and gather, in the most superior manner, sewing from two ordinary spools the finest muslin or heaviest cloth with equal facility, using either silk, lines thread or spool cotton, and makes a seam as clastic as the fabric used. FRICE, FORTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

SALESBOON, NO. 106 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON.

May II

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS Oak, with Walnut Carvings,

Advertisements.

COLTON'S SELECT FLAVORS of the CHOICE MON, VANILLA, ORANGE, ROSE, ALMOND, TRUE CONMING, JAMAICA GINGER, NUTMER, CLAUSER Lovers of Choice Flavors GREAT STRENGTH AND STRICT PURITY RECOMMEND THEM TO ALL THOSE WHO WISH THE BEST,

WHO WISH TO ECONOMISE.
IR GREAT SUCCESS is simply b make Excellent Pastry.

are an important part in Custards, Blanc Mange, an

They are an important part in Custards, Blanc Mangs, in other Cookery.

DEALERS TREBLE THEIR SALES WITH THEM, AND SAY "THEY BELLEVE NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND REFERENCES AND TESTIMONALS REFERENCES AND TESTIMONIALS

FOR THE FLAVORS.

GOV. SAML. CONY of Maine.
GOV. JOS. A. GILMORE Of N.H.
GOV. W.M. S. SPRAGUE, D.D., of Mass.
GOV. JOHN A. ANDREW Of Mass.
GOV. JAMES Y. SMITH OF R. I.
GOV. W.M. A. BUCKINGHAM,
of Com.
G. & C. MERRIAN, the wellknown Publishers of Webster's Unabridged Dictionayr.
Fro. JOHN A. PORTER, Yale
College.
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